The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,978.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance—Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Delivered in Town ..... Rs. 32 0
" ..... " 12 0
" ..... " 6 0
" ..... " 3 0
" ..... " 1 0
" ..... " 0 0
Single Copy for Cash ..... " 0 12
Back Numbers ..... " 0 4

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under
First insertion ..... Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
Third Ditto ..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding Insertions ..... " 0 2½ As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every Tuesdays.

The Steam-ship HIMALAYA, 1,241 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. ATKINSON, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 20th June next, at noon.

	June.		July.
Leave BOMBAY	20	Leave Pondicherry	4
" Cutwar	22	" Madras	4
" Narsapur	24	" Coconada	6
" Nagpur	25	" Visagapatam	7
" Calicoorin	26	" Bimlipatam	7
" Cocanada	27	" Gopalpore	8
" Galle	28	" False Point	9
" Negapatam	July 1	Arrive CALCUTTA	10

During the S.W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakel, six miles south of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by hack wafer to Palacode on the Madras Railway.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Steamer leaving Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGAH, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam Ship MARTABAN, 515 tons, 110 H. P., Commander M. BRYCE, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 24th June, at noon.

	June.		July.
Leave BOMBAY	24	Leave BUSSORAH	14
Arrive KURRACHEE	28	" Fao	14
" Guadur	29	" Bushire	15
	July.		
" Muscat	1	" Linga	20
" Bunder Abbas	3	" Bunder Abbas	21
" Lingah	5	" Muscat	23
" Bushire	7	" Guadur	25
" Fao	9	" Kurrachee	29
		" Bombay	31
Arrive BUSSORAH	10	Arrive BOMBAY	1

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. CORTESI, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 24th June, 1871, at noon.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month,

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£5
" Suez	36	22	8
" Alexandria	39	26	9-10
" Messina	45	32	12
" Genoa	47	33	13
" Leghorn	50	34	14
" Naples	50	34	14

Children with Cabin accompaniment ..... 52 ..... 35 14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Each Steamer from Bombay,

PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st of July, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Books and further Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 28th May 1871.

DE FERNANDES AND Co., DISPENSING CHEMISTS, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MR. D. FERNANDES (Assistant for the last 7 years in the Chemist and Druggist Department of the Establishment of Messrs. Thacker and Co.) begs to inform the Public of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he has OPENED the above ESTABLISHMENT, and trusts by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

Mr. D. F. has on hand a large and well-assorted Stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Toilet Requisites, Surgical Instruments, Leeches, &c., &c., which he will dispose of at nearly HALF THE PRICE charged by other Chemists in Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1871.

HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE, BOMBAY, beg to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, and the public in general, to their large assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Rope of every description, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and Canvas of every description for the repairs of steamers, all Articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution. The system in managing which they trust will merit a share of public patronage and a continuance of favours. A few articles enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Patented Iron.
Brunjall's Disinfecting Powder.
Red and Blue (White Lead) ground in casks.
Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 21 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Cement in Casks. Fire Engines complete.
Galvanized Hoop Iron. Patent Water Closets.
Anchors. Traversing Screw Jack
Smiths' English Bellows. Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Tarpaulin Skins. Spar Cloth.
Hemp Twine. Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement. Iron Tanks of sizes.
Oakum, all of various sorts Fire Bricks.
Iron Netting. Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

CAUTION.—ADAMS' PATENT CENTRAL FIRE BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively used by H. M. War Department.

We have received information this day that Revolvers are being advertised and sold in India as "Adams' Revolvers," the most inferior of our make.

We would caution purchasers against these spurious imitations, and ask them to note that the side of our Revolver is stamped with our trade mark—A—(in monogram) as engraved.

Adams' Small Arms Company, 391, Strand, London; John Adams, Managing Director. March 1, 1871.

For particulars and price lists to be had on application.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" begs to inform the Public that he has purchased from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of having Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

These announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of making Announcements of all kinds before the public have been illustrated in England to the extreme use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line of the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value he privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two principal lines of Western India, native Merchants, Traders, and others, may find that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements in Railway Stations a decided means of attracting their business.

Advertisers, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed in the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale (concourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be les ned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Bombay "Gazette" Press, 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 20th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. ELLORA (1,727 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain G. N. HECTOR, will leave for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A Small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 600	Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON	" "	" "	350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA, (1,646 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain P. S. TOMLIN, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 21st June, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 3 P.M. on Tuesday, the 20th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first class Rosewood Grand Square Piano, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, one handsome English-built Park Phaeton, by Kinross, with a pair of handsome fast-trotting Iron Grey Horses and Harness, &c., at Chinchpoogly, behind Upna Cottage.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., &c., the property of E. A. Sissignal, Esq.

No Catalogues and the property on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

Bombay, 20th June 1871. BENNETT & Co.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, Marine Street.

AUCTION SALE OF SCREW PILES, &c.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 20th inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, under instructions of the Harbour and Pilotage Board, SURPLUS MATERIALS remaining after the completion of the Mazagon Pier, consisting of 44 Screw Piles, Caps, Capsills, Pile Machine, and sundry other Stores.

The Sale will take place at Malet Bunder, where the materials are now lying, at 3 P.M. of the above day, and will not be considered final until approved of by the Harbour and Pilotage Board.

N.B.—Twenty-five per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale, and the delivery to be taken within 7 days after the receipt of the approval of the sale by the board, and the purchasers will be required to pay Custom Duty at one per cent. on the value realized.

SALE of neat and modern Household Furniture, Tools, &c., on the premises of the Girgaum Ice Factory.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at or about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the above-mentioned place, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Tools, &c., of a Gentleman changing his residence, consisting of Plated, Glass and Crockeryware, and handsomely Carved Furniture, such as Dressing, Dining and Drawing-room, Pier, Camp, Washing and Round Tables, Sofa Couches, Easy Predieu, Drawing-room Arm and without Arm Chairs, Cloth Presses, Chest of Drawers, Sideboard, Bookshelf, French Bedstead, Gown Press, Cupboard, Camp Cots, Towel Horse, Clock, Pictures, in frames, Argand Lamps, Dressing Glasses, first-rate Reserved Harmonium, 9 stops, by Alexander and Sons, Dispensee and Bathroom Furniture, Reading Books, Cooking Utensils, Tools, such as Bench Vices, Portable Forge, Anvil, Weights, Taps and Dies, Screw Plates, Ratchet Brace, hand Saws, Hammers, &c., &c.

AT 2 P. M.

A strong C. Spring Buggy, with a Chesnut Pony, Harness and Lamps complete.

N.B.—The above is on view.

Bombay, 20th June 1871. CRAWFORD & Co.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good. Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50. The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON, WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale :—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 18, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BYCULLA ICE HOUSE.

MESSRS. TUDOR and Co. beg to intimate to the Residents of Byculla, Malabar Hill, Breach Candy, and Parell, that they have MADE OVER the ICE HOUSE at BYCULLA, nearly opposite the Byculla Hotel, to JEEVANJEE AND Co.

JEEVANJEE AND Co. beg to intimate, with respect to the above, that the Ice vaults will be open from 6-30 A.M. to 6 P.M., and that Ice will be sold at the rate of 1½ ANNA for ONE POUND, or 1¼ ANNA per POUND for TWO POUNDS AND UPWARDS. The book system will be continued. Should any Ice remain in the vaults after 6 P.M., it will be available at any hour in cases of sickness.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

BRITISH HOTEL LANE,

APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment for the Reception and Family Residence to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends the Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.

WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).

ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class size Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen's passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

TERMS—STRICTLY CASH.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY (Limited).

CAPITAL, RUPEES 3,00,000, IN 300 PAID-UP SHARES OF RUPEES 1,000 EACH.

Directors.

FREDERICK VIX, Esq. | PURSOTUM MOWJEE, Esq.
FERDINAND SAUQUET, Esq. | DYALL RUTTONSEY, Esq.
MOORARJEE POONJA, Esq.

Bankers.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, Bombay Agency.

Managers.

Messrs. JULES SIEGFRIED and Co., Elphinstone Circle.

Solicitors.

Messrs. THACKER and CHALK.

THE object of the Company is to purchase from Messrs. JULES SIEGFRIED & Co. their PRESSING ESTABLISHMENT at KHANGAUM, in the Berars, and to carry on the business of compressing Cotton, under the special management of the said Messrs. JULES SIEGFRIED & Co., whose entire Pressing Business will be thus secured to the Company. The locality of the establishment is most favourable, it being situated between the Cotton Market and the Railway station at Khangaum, and it comprises a Press House, with Workshop and Smithshops, and two new Hodgart's Patent Presses in thorough working order, well supplied with spare machinery, tools, and plant, in addition to which there are pucka-built Bungalows for the Engineers (locks, and Managers, with necessary Offices and Out-houses.

These Presses have turned out, up to date, during the present cotton season, over 33,000 bales. Cotton-pressing, up-country, as may be seen by the Report of the Cotton Commissioner, has increased very considerably during the last, three years, and is likely to increase in importance from year to year, inasmuch as the advantages of this particular branch of the Cotton trade are only now beginning to be appreciated by Cotton exporters; and there can be no doubt that full presses up-country, situated in so important a centre as Khangaum, are (under skilful management) certain to yield the most favourable returns.

By arrangement made with Messrs. JULES SIEGFRIED & Co., the profits of the said Press Establishment for the present season, 1870-1871, ending August, will be divided amongst the Shareholders of the FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, Limited. Thus an immediate dividend of at least 15 per cent. will be distributed in about two months.

One hundred and sixty Shares only remain to be given to the public, the others having been previously disposed of.

Applications for Shares to be addressed to the Directors, at the Office of Messrs. JULES SIEGFRIED & Co., Elphinstone Circle Bombay, until Saturday, 27th instant, at 11 a.m., when the list will be closed.

A deposit of Rs. 100 per Share to be made at the time of application.

By order of the Directors,
JULES SIEGFRIED & Co., Managers.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—

By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby Proclaim and give Notice, that a SPECIAL CRIMINAL SESSIONS will be HOLDEN before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of June, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of Frederick Robert Pearson on certain charges then and there to be preferred against him for certain offences charged to have been done and perpetrated by him against the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, done or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof.

And I hereby give Notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence in the above case, or to any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.—Dated the 19th day of June 1871, and in the Thirty-third year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

BHAU DAJEE, Sheriff.

Bombay, 19th June 1871.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866 and of the GEORGE EL. JUKE and WOOL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of all SHAREHOLDERS interested in the above Company will be HELD at the Office of Messrs. LEATHAM and CRAWFORD, No. 4, Mandvie Street, the second day of June next, at Liquidator, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of July 1871, at 3 P.M., precisely, to consider the Liquidator's Report of the present position of the Liquidation and the further steps to be taken and any other matters brought forward by the Liquidator. —Dated this 19th day of June 1871.

N. ARDASEER, Liquidator.

AUCTION SALE OF SCREW PILES, &c.—

ON TUESDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, under instructions of the Harbour and Pilotage Board, SURPLUS MATERIALS remaining after the completion of the Mazagon Pier, consisting of 44 Screw Piles, Caps, Capsills, Pile Machine, and sundry other Stores.

The Sale will take place at Malet Bunder, where the materials are now lying, at 3 P.M. of the above day, and will not be considered final until approved of by the Harbour and Pilotage Board.

N.B.—Twenty-five per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale, and the delivery to be taken within 7 days after the receipt of the approval of the sale by the Board, and the purchasers will be required to pay Custom Duty at one per cent. on the value realized.

FOR SALE,

BASS'S BEER, bottled by DARBY	Rs. 6	per doz.	Quarts.
Do. do. Do.	4	"	Pints.
SHERRY, Boord and Son's, a good	21	"	Quarts.
Dinner Wine	12	"	do.
SCOTCH WHISKEY, fine old	18	"	do.
BRANDY, old pale	24	"	do.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS, of different musters, Rs. 17 per 1,000.

*** Up-country Orders receive particular attention.

WM. WATSON & Co., General Agents.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

Max Müller's Science of Language. 2 vols.	Rs.	10 0
Cunningham's Ancient Geography of India. Vol I.		17 8
Annual Register, 1871		14 4
Squire's Companion to the Pharmacopœia. New Edition		6 12
Grimsea at Thrift. New Edition		3 0
Diary of a Besieged Resident in Paris		9 8
Gilmore's Hunters' Adventures		3 8
The Secret Out—White Magic		3 0
Elphinstone's Practice of Conveyancing		6 12
Cooper's Pioneer of Commerce in Pigtail and Petticoats, from Calcutta to China, Overland		10 0
Lays of Ind		2 0
Wood's Curiosities of Ornithology (coloured plates)		3 4
Crooke's Chemical Analysis		7 12
Lorna Doone. New Edition		3 12
Trollope's The Governess		3 12
Cassell's Technical Educator. Vol. I		3 12
Dunsterville's Brigade Drill		0 0
Bentham's Theory of Legislation		4 12
Acton's Reproductive Organs. New Edition		7 8
Norman Macleod's Peeps at the Far East		15 4
Taylor's Student's Manual of Indian History		4 12
Thompson's The Window. Music by Sullivan		13 4
Almut's Diary of the War of 1870		3 4
Burney's Boy's Manual of Seamanship		4 12
Clavel's Craft of Freemasonry—Lock and Key		20 0
Penley's Water Colour Painting		13 4
Strange Dwellings. By Rev. J. G. Wood		4 12
Elliott's Experiences of a Planter in the Jungles of Mysore. 2 Vols.		15 0
Wilson's Vishnu Puraus. Vol. 5		5 0
Heip's Life of Hernando Cortes. 2 Vols.		15 8
Carlyle's Frederick the Great (Library edn.) Vols. 7 & 8...		3 12
Cassell's Household Guide. Vol. 3		3 12
Tyndall's Fragments of Science for Unscientific People		8 12
Thomas's Chronicles of the Pathan Kings of Delhi		12 8
The Practitioner. Vol. 5		6 12
Annual of Scientific Discovery, 1871		5 8
The Little Mesmerist Birds; a Child's Book		4 4
Armour's Iron and Steel, Beams, Pillars and Iron Smelting		2 4
Savory's Paris during the Siege		2 0
Dufton's Sketches and Letters of a Great City		3 4
Ouida's Novels, various, each		3 4
Talbot's Organization of the Prussian Army		4 12
Temples, Tombs, and Monuments of Greece		1 8
Kerr's The English Gentleman's House; new edition		15 0
Work done under the Red Cross; Notes of an Ambulance Surgeon		4 12
Rouse's Practical Man; new edition. 2 Vols.		6 12
Burke's Landed Gentry. Vols.		40 0
Clark and Calthrop's Mechanical Tables and Formulæ		4 12
Cornhill's Pillow Lace Book		2 24
Father Hyacinthe's Orations		4 12
Buckbeni's Germania — Schiller's William Tell		2 4
Elliott's History of India. Vol. 5		15 0
Burnet's Practical Medicine, 2nd edition		7 8
St. Paul's Magazine. Vol. 7		4 12
Collins' Students' Atlas		3 12
Capt. Bingham's Journal of the Siege of Paris		6 12
Calcutta Review—April		5 8
Elwin's Pope. Vols. 1, 3, 6, each		6 12
Treatise on Ammunition. Vol. 2, part 2		0 12
Mackenzie's Ten Years North of the Orange River		4 12
Palmerston's Tours to Paris in 1814 and 1815		1 8
The Builders of Isted. By Dominick McCausland		4 12
Dobell's Report on the Progress of Medicine		11 4
Life and Time of Lord Broughan		10 0
Barnes' Lytton's King Arthur. Morocco		10 0
Arnold's Friendship's Garland		3 0
E. H. Bickersteth's Two Brothers, and other Poems		3 12
Steph n's Playgrounds of Europe		6 12
Cassell's Illustrated Travels. 2 vols. in one		20 0
Morris's Earthly Paradise. Vols. 3 and 4, each		7 8
Wyld's Map of Almora and Environs		0 12
Forsyth's Novelists and Writers of the 18th Century		6 12
Virgil's Works, translated. (Globe edition)		2 4
Groff's Ko si Book of Poetry		3 4
Froude's History of England. New edition. 12 vols.		45 0
Grote's Greece. New edition. 12 vols		45 0
Leisure Hour. Volume 1870		6 12
Lord Brougham's Autobiography. Vol. I		10 0
Lytton's King Arthur. Bound morocco		7 8
Transactions of Social Science Associati n, 1870		7 8
Songs of Scotland, chronologically arranged		3 4
Owen's Principles and Practice of Modern Artillery		9 8
Tytler's Noblesse Oblige		3 12
Do. Jasmine Leaves		3 4
Bismarck's Life		1 0
Malton's Manual of Brigade Drill		3 12
Baker's Nile Tributaries of Abyssinia. Cheap edn		3 12
New Groves. By Annie Thomas		2 0
Proctor's The Sun. Numerous plates		9 12
My Schoolboy Friends; or, Whitminster School		3 4
Routledge's Children's Sunday Album, coloured		3 4
Instructive Picture Book—Quadrupeds, coloured		4 12
Do. do. Birds do.		4 12
Do. do. Animal and Vegetable Life		4 12
One a Week. New vol.		3 12
Lodge's Peerage, 1871		20 0
Student and Intellectual Observer. Vol. 5.		0 8
Ortolan's History of Roman Law		17 8
Cruden's Concordance. Edited by Rosetti		2 4
Mivart on the Genesis of Species		5 12
Smith's Fauna and Flora of Matheran		2 2
Stewart's Suit in Equity		6 12
Tinsley's Magazine. Vol. 7		3 0
Mattie's Microscopic Objects figured and described		9 12
Central Provinces Gazetteer		12 8
The Doré Gallery, containing 250 of his best engravings		65 12
Ady on Magnetism		11 8
Rodwell's Dictionary of Science		11 4
Lockhart's Spanish Ballads. New edn., morocco		12 8
Leisure Hour. Vol for 1870		6 12
Dart's Law of Vendors and Purchasers. New edn.		40 8
London Society. Vol—July to December, 1870		6 12
Duthaillis's My Apingi Kingdom		4 12
Chambers' Drama for Children. By Mrs G MacDonald		4 12
Tenniel's Cartoons from Punch. Second series		13 4
Official Treatise on Ammunition for Rifled Ordnance		1 8
Country House Charades for Acting Illustrated		3 12
Stephen Soudamore; a tale for Boys		3 4
Revised Code of Instructions		0 12
Myers on Disease of the Heart among Sailors		2 8
Flammarion's Wonders of the Heavens, 48 Illustrations		3 4
Mackenzie's Ten Years North of the Orange River. New Edition		9 12
Percy's Metallurgy of Lead, including Desilverisation and Cupellation		18 12
Official Treatise on Ammunition for Rifled Ordnance		7 8
The Scots Worthies. By John Howie		4 12
National Nursery Rhymes, set to Music and Illustrated		3 4
Occasional Papers. By author of "Harvest of a quiet Eye"		3 4
An Epic of Women. By A O'Shaughnessy		3 4
Syed Ahmed Khan's Essays on the Life of Mahomed. Vol I		18 12

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains :—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Shipp' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1862.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1862 and 1869 respectively.
Shares List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription (in advance)..... Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

RE TOWAGE STEAM TRANSPORT, MADRAS.—NOTICE.—The High Court of Judicature having awarded Rs. 3,000 as Salvage to the Crew of the Bombay and Bengal Steamer GUNGA, for having in March 1868 towed the above Steamer into Aden, all parties having claims thereto are requested to apply to the under-signed

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 19th June 1871.

NOTICE.—An ENGLISH GENTLEMAN of long experience in this country, and thoroughly conversant with every branch of Office Work, is DESIROUS of OBTAINING a suitable SITUATION. Speaks and corresponds fluently in German and French, and is able to converse in Hindoostanee.—Apply to "L, No. 73," care of this Office.

TO BE LET, OR SOLD, the COTTON GINNING FACTORY at BROACH, occupied during the past season by Messrs ROBB, LAW, and Co.—Apply to the LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

NOTICES.

MR. CHARLES KAPP has THIS DAY been AUTHORIZED to SIGN our FIRM per procuration.

H. D. FRECK & Co.

Bombay, 13th June 1871.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—In accordance with a Resolution passed at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS HELD THIS DAY, a DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 per SHARE will be PAID to the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS, on the production of Share Certificates, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant.

By order,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th May 1871.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, No. 5, Rampart Row, on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of June 1871, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report of last year and the Balance Sheet made up to 31st December last.
2. To elect a Director in the room of Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq., who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To elect an Auditor in the room of M. R. DeQuadros, Esq., who retires, but is eligible for re-election.

By order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

STRONG inquiries for Mofussil Press shares at Rs. 555. Little doing in other shares.

CALCUTTA.—15TH JUNE, 1871.

The following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents. at Rs 98-12 to 98-14, or 1-4 to 1-2 discount.

3 Years' Debenture, or 4½ per cents. of 1871, heavy amounts at Rs. 84-4.

3 per cents of 1866-67, large amounts at Rs. 105-8 and 105-10.

5 per cents, at Rs. 113-8 for cash, and one batch at Rs. 113-8 for payment by bills.

In shares—

National Bank shares at Rs. 97 and 98, and enquired after.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 19.

Mackenzie, Ensign, 106th Light Infantry, on leave, from Nowgong.

Montgomery, Ensign, Paymaster, Deolalee Depot, to appear before a medical board, from Deolalee.

Griffith, Brigade Major, on duty, from Neemuch.

Liston, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Jhansee.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 19.

Egerton, Lieutenant, 76th Regiment, to join, to Rajapoor.

Lonsdale, Captain, 40th Regiment, from leave, to Poona.

Miles, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
Poona, 16th June, 1871.

Weather permitting, the Major-General Commanding P. D. A. will take the annual inspection of the 1st Light Cavalry, on Monday, 19th instant, as follows:—

At 5-30 A. M., parade in complete marching order; afterwards manœuvring under junior officers.

Five files from different troops for target practice on foot

Ditto Ditto mounted.

On Tuesday, the 20th instant, at 5-30 A.M., parade on foot for inspection of clothing, &c.; afterwards sword exercise, carbine drill, lines, horses, saddlery and hospitals.

On Wednesday, the 21st instant, at 5-30 A.M., parade for picquet and outpost duties, returning to quarters with "advance" and "rear guard finishing parties."

Blank ammunition.

At 12 noon at the Officer's Mess, books, schools and theoretical examination of European and native officers.

On Thursday, the 22nd instant, at 6 A.M., parade in review order, on the general parade ground.

Order No. 100 of the 20th ultimo, the two officers therein detailed to proceed to Sattara on duty at the public expense, travelled by phaeton.

MADRAS MILITARY ORDERS.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Madras, 13th June 1871.

The following removals and appointments are ordered :—

Lieut.-Colonel M. Cholmeley, Infantry, to general duty at Madras.

Lieut.-Colonel H. H. Firth, Staff Corps, to general duty at Madras.

Lieut.-Col. A. E. Bowen, Staff Corps, to general duty at Bangalore.

Captain S. E. Atkinson, Staff Corps, to attached 39th Native Infy.—to join on duty at the public expence.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Captain A. J. Ogilvie, of D Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, from 9th May to 8th November 1871, on the recommendation of the medical board.

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant P. C. Walker, C Battery 23rd Brigade, in extension, from 1st to 31st August 1871—Colombo and Ceylon.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—19TH JUNE.

			p. ton.
London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.	"
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d.	
	Wooden Ships "	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 6d	
	Myrabolms & Colr bdls	£1 5s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton	£2 8s. 9d. to £2 10s. 0d.	
	Coffee		
Overland Steamers		£2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		No steamers.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
19	Travancore (s)	Eastley	Hongkong, May 26.
	David Malcolm	Martin	London, Feb. 14.
	Hydree	Nacoda	Jeddah, May 20.
	Evening Star	Nacoda	Jeddah, June 1.
	Futtey Sultan	Nacoda	Jeddah, May 15.
	Penang (s)	Smart	Bussorah, June 3.

DEPARTURE.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Sullaman Shaw	Nacoda	Zanzibar.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Dilharee, Bisset, to London via Madras.

Ship Index, Kerr, Bremen.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Persia, to Genoa, &c.

Ship Ana Hoae, to Penang.

Steamer Martaban, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

THE HOOGHLY.

June ARRIVAL.

16 Moulmein (s) ..... Ewart ..... Akyab, June 13.

MADRAS.

June ARRIVALS.

16 Columbian (s)..... Stewart ...Southampton.
Khoresan (s)..... Liverpool.

June DEPARTURES.

16 Columbian (s)..... Stewart ...Calcutta.
Mars ..... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—19TH JUNE.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Brussels (s), 2 cases cutlery, Gaddum & Co; 200 boxes bar soap, H. Abdoolla; Royal George, 12,000 fire bricks, E. Shapoorjee.

FROM LONDON.

Millwall, 42 casks ale, T. Hammond.

Flying Venus, 12 cases bath bricks, the L. A. & A. Co.

Lord Canning, 1 case hardware, C. Khatau.

Robinson Crusoe, 50 hhds. beer, the L. A. & A. Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Nouvelle Pallas, 7 cases claret, 1 case old cognac, &c., Henry Rogers

Europe, 100 cases brandy, H. B. Touche & Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Tanjore, 70 cases rum, and 180 cases ginger wine, J. Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—19TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia, 5 bales cotton, S P Framjee; 100 bales cotton, K Pitamber & Co; 2 bales cotton, J Goculdass; 16 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

Morning Light, 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co; 26 bales cotton, K Morarjee; 46 bales cotton, H Manickram, 29 bales cotton, D Heerjee; 66 bales cotton, L Gherda & Co; 55 bales rags, S Narronjee & Co; 100 bales cotton, H Gangjee; 20 bales wool, P Ginsajee.

Elizabeth Fry, 6 bales cotton, H D Frock & Co.

Carvur, 104 bales cotton, S P Framjee; 1 bale cotton, H Gangjee.

Royal Adelaide, 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co; 250 bales cotton, S Mooljee.

Sir Charles Napier, 200 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers; 250 bales cotton, A Blacsheck & Co; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co; 204 bales cotton, John Campbell & Co; 250 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

Quorn, 250 bales cotton, S Mooljee; 300 bales cotton, George S King & Co; 80 bales cotton, M Liladhur.

Erimnta, 351 bags myrabollams, S Narronjee.

Sir John Mandeville, 49 bales cotton, D Kerpal; 200 bales cottonf David Samson; 65 bales cotton, G Buldew; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.

Charles Bal, 228 bales cotton, C. Dhunjeebhoy.

Stornoway, 200 bales cotton, H B Touche & Co.

Queen of the Lake, 5 bales cotton, Lawrence & Co; 100 casks o, horns, Finlay, Muir & Co; 500 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

Princess Alexandra, 600 bags linseed, Ewart, Latham & Co.

Flying Venus, 34 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co; 500 bags linseed, Remington & Co; 200 bags linseed, R L Sothern & Co; 300 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

Sumatra (s), 50 bales wool, L Govindjee.

Persia (s), 153 packages coffee, 245 casks cocoanut oil, and 169 ginger, S Mooljee; 75 bales wool, P Kessowjee; 27 bales wool, L Dawjee; 30 bales wool, C Pitamber.

Chiplers, 160 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerk & Co.

Mary Stenhouse, 350 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co; 250 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Ellora (s), 260 pieces E teeth, C Purshotum; 277 pieces E teeth B Vuiybhoy

Sumatra (s), 144 pieces E teeth, B Girdhuilal.

FOR GENOA.

Persia (s), 325 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerk & Co; 50 bales cotton, L Mowjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Persia (s), 244 bales cotton, M Lowjee; 100 bales cotton, C Mowjee; 100 bales cotton, M Thackersey & Co; 400 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co; 500 bags coffee and 44 bales cotton, S Tychjee & Co.

Sumatra (s), 100 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co.

British India, 400 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Sumatra (s), 4 cases indigo, M Tyebally.

FOR TRIESTE.

Persia (s), 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

City of Brussels (s), 350 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Orissa (s), 2 boxes silver dollars, H M Husson; 9 chests M opium, G Seunghanee; 250 chests M opium, David Sassoon & Co; 13 chests M opium, R Dhunjeeshaw; 30 chests M opium, D D Ghanily; 30 chests M opium, E Framjee & Co; 22 chests M opium, E D Sassoon; 7 chests M opium, M Mackejee; 15 chests M opium, H D B Futtakia; 10 chs M opium, S Nusserwjee; 18 chests M opium, D G Husson & Co; 13 chests M opium, H A N Momed; 5 chests M opium, E D Laughman.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Orissa (s), 225 chests M opium, H Sirdarmul; 32 chests M opium, N Mookerjee and Co; 295 chest M opium, S E Sassoon & Co; 1 chest M opium, A J Ebram; 40 chests M opium, E J Ezra & Co; 2 chests M opium, H Cahoorsan.

POSTAL NOTICES

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	June 20	2 P.M.	3 P.M
Kurrachee	" 24	11 A.M.	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 24	11 A.M.	
China	" 21	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	July 5	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	" 11	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packet, leave Bombay during the monsoon months every Tuesday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after packet at 3 P.M.

After packet letters are not forwarded unless an eight anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M.

Tuesday	June	20	Saturday	September	30
Do	do	27	Do	October	7
Do	July	4	Do	do	14
Do	do	11	Do	do	21
Do	do	18	Do	do	28
Do	do	25	Do	November	4
Do	August	1	Do	do	11
Do	do	8	Do	do	18
Do	do	15	Do	do	25
Do	do	22	Do	December	2
Do	do	29	Do	do	9
Do	September	5	Do	do	16
Do	do	12	Do	do	23
Do	do	19	Do	do	30

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2, pie 8.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—annas 2; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 3, pie 4; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8.

For places served through the United Kingdom.

Each Letter—8 pie per ½ ounce less than the published rate for a Letter sent via Marseilles.

Each Newspaper—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a Newspaper sent via Marseilles.

Each Packet of Books or Patterns—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a packet sent via Marseilles.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is compulsory, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following date from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destinations :—

11th July 1871.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At Noon.			At Noon.		
Wednesday	June	21	Thursday	October	12
Do	July	5	Do	do	26
Do	do	19	Do	November	9
Do	August	2	Do	do	23
Do	do	16	Do	December	7
Do	do	30	Do	do	21
Do	September	13	Do	Jan. 1872	4
Do	do	27	Do	do	18

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At Noon.			At Noon.		
Wednesday	July	5	Thursday	October	26
Do	August	2	Do	November	23
Do	do	30	Do	December	21
Do	September	27	Do	Jan. 1872	18

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf during the year 1870 :—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE

Saturday	July	5	Monday	October	9
Do	do	15	Do	do	16
Do	do	29	Do	November	6
Do	August	12	Do	do	20
Do	do	26	Do	December	4
Do	September	9	Do	do	18
Monday	do	25			

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE

Saturday	June	24	Monday	October	9
Do	July	8	Do	do	16
Do	July	23	Do	do	31
Do	August	5	Do	November	13
Do	do	22	Do	do	27
Do	September	6	Do	December	11
Do	do	10	Do	do	25

Registered and Ordinary Letters, as well as Books and Sample Packets, and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. on the day of departure of Steamer, as above shown during fair season.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Bliss and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Annual Subscription .....Rs. 12 0
Price, per Copy..... 0 4

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum .....Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy..... 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

BOULTON—May 17th, at Central Hill, Upper Norwood, Surrey, Frederick Sidney Boulton, Esq., late of Lloyds and formerly of Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BETTS—June 9th, at Bushire, Persian Gulf, the wife of Alfred Stewart Betts, Esq., Superintendent, Indo-European Telegraph, of a son.

LANGLEY—June 11th, at Balligurge, the wife of P. R. Langley, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GILES—RUSSELL—June 8th, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. T. D. Gray, Arthur Henry Giles, to Georgie, eldest daughter of Colonel Russell, R.A.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1871.

AN unlimited land tax and an unlimited salt tax have each found advocates before the Indian Finance Committee; but hitherto none of the witnesses have volunteered a defence of the opium monopoly in Bengal. Even the familiar argument, which so often does service in propping up abuses, that it is the custom of the country for the Government of India to trade in land or merchandize, has not been used to justify the conduct of the State in sharing in the profits of cultivation of a drug which is undoubtedly as prolific of intemperance in the East as alcohol is in the West. The direct participation of Government in the growth of opium may, therefore, be assumed to be indefensible; and we have little doubt that one result of the Finance Committee's inquiry will be a recommendation that the cultivation of the poppy shall be thrown open, and that the State shall content itself with levying a heavy excise duty on the drug in Bengal as it does now in Bombay. The change would cause no loss to the revenue if energetic efforts were made to suppress the smuggling which is now so common; and Government need have no compunction about putting down with a strong hand illicit trade in an article which, so far from being like salt a necessary of life which people must get a supply of by fair means or foul, is positively hurtful to the health and morals of the community. No Government can prevent a people from using stimulants; but it can at least check their use and relieve industrious and temperate citizens from part of the burden of taxation by laying the heaviest duties on luxuries consumed chiefly by the idle and the wealthy. It is undeniable that the present connection of the State with the cultivation of opium has a demoralising effect on the Government as well as the people. Very large quantities of opium are now consumed in India itself, especially in the provinces beyond the Ganges, in which the population is more akin to the Chinese than the Indians in race and habits of life; and it is not pleasant to know that officials in those provinces may be looked askance at by their superiors at Government head-quarters, and be supposed to be wanting in zeal to advance the interests of the State, if they do not succeed in forcing so much opium down the people's throats. Nothing can be worse than that an Indian officer should be compelled to degrade himself by filling his treasury out of the profits of a traffic which in his inmost heart he must hold to be accursed. Collecting a duty on the drug is quite a different affair; and men may do their work cheerfully enough who now justly feel it to be a serious grievance that they should become responsible for the success of a Government speculation in opium.

There is another point, well worthy of consideration, which we have not yet seen brought out in the discussions about the opium revenue. The Government loses character by having its name mixed up with the rumours that influence speculation in the opium market. This season, for instance, has been remarkably fruitful in reports that have already materially increased the profits of the State on the opium sales. We subjoin a memorandum of sales since the beginning of the year :—

	Chests.	Chests.		Bahar. Benares.
1st sale	2,685 Behar	1,685 Benares	sold..	1,161 1,133
2nd "	"	"	" ..	1,158 1,134
3rd "	"	"	" ..	1,171 1,164
4th "	"	"	" ..	1,170 1,151
5th "	"	"	" ..	1,268 1,232
6th "	"	"	" ..	1,371 1,323

Sir Richard Temple's estimate of the average price at which Bengal opium would be sold in the financial year 1871-72 was fixed as low as Rs. 1,075, so that, on the three sales for April, May, and June, he has secured a surplus of over a quarter of a million. But Government is roundly accused of having secured most of this gain by means of the very simple process of rigging the market. We all know in Bombay how, whenever the fortunes of cotton seem desperate, there comes a mysterious rumour, too often contradicted a week afterwards, that something has gone wrong with the American crop, which will consequently be short of the previous year's by a million bales or so. In like manner, the news spread in Calcutta last month, before the fifth sale of opium took place, that there was a short crop this year. Intending purchasers became excited, and prices went up Rs. 100 a chest, putting Rs. 430,000 in the pocket of the Government beyond the amount realized at the fouth sale of the year. A similar rumour gained currency before the sixth sale; and once more prices went up Rs. 100, with a result which must be very soothing to the feelings of the Finance Minister. But the policy of allowing such speculations is doubtful. Prices have fallen again since the sixth sale, because the rise in Calcutta had been greater than was warranted by the scale of prices in China; and it is clear that in the long run high prices must check consumption and encourage the Chinese to cultivate opium largely at home. Sir R. Temple should beware, as the Minister of a trading Government, of sacrificing the future of the drug in which he deals for the sake of snatching immoderate present gains. We do not, of course, share the suspicion that the Government has had anything to do with putting in circulation the rumours which caused the recent rise in prices. But it is their interest and their duty to discourage speculation in opium, and to keep the prices from month to month as even as possible; and they can do this to a great extent by formally announcing what number of chests of Behar and Benares opium they intend to sell during the year. It will be a good thing for India when the rise and fall in the prices of opium ceases to concern the Government directly at all; but, until the State can dissociate itself from a traffic which it ought not to touch, speculation should be kept down, or the opium revenue will become more uncertain and precarious than ever.

WE are now able to announce positively that Mr. A. Rogers, Revenue Commissioner Northern Division, has been appointed Acting Member of Council in the place of Mr. Mansfield.

IT is settled that the general census of India shall be taken in November next, as was at first intended.

A LETTER from Poona of yesterday's date says that clouds were gathering there for heavy rain, but up to that time little had fallen.

MRS. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD is to receive visitors at Government House, Gunesh Khind, on Friday evening.

IN the official news from Afghanistan we are told that throughout the whole country things are selling at famine prices.

WE are informed that the statement which we copied from the "Bombay Summachar" about the increase to Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee's salary is unfounded.

IT is stated that measures have lately been proposed for the introduction of the copper coinage of British India into the native States under the Rewakanta Agency.

WE ("Indian Daily News") hear that a scheme has been suggested to Government for the entertainment of apprentices for the Forest Department in the Bengal Presidency and Mysore.

THE "Indian Daily News" has been informed that the fourth instalment on account of the Holkar Railway loan, amounting to four lakhs and twenty-five thousand rupees, has been paid to the Bank of Bombay by His Highness the Maharajah.

IT is rumoured in connection with the Turkish Expedition against the Azeerees that the whole of the 9,000 men reported to have been got together by Abdulla-ibu-Feysul, with the assistance of his uncle, have deserted him on hearing that the Ottoman troops were coming into the country at his request. The feeling of the country was still almost entirely with Saood.

THE "Ceylon Examiner" of 12th June says—"The fortnight since our last date has been as uneventful as any of its predecessors. The big monsoon has been upon us, and appears to have exhausted itself in a few violent showers and frightful gusts of wind. Signs of rain have, however, not quite vanished yet; but as bright, sunny weather is already fully due, we think the wet days and cloudy skies of the season may now be counted of the past. Altogether, we have had more rain this year than we require or expected, and the continual wet weather of the past few months has already led to a modification of the estimates of our next coffee crop. No definite information as to the effect of the rains on native agriculture has yet reached us, but it is hoped they have done no serious damage."

DOUBLE MURDER AT POONA.

WE learn by telegram from Poona that a double murder took place in the lines of H. M.'s 83rd Regiment on Sunday night. A soldier named Patrick Smith, without any known motive, shot other two men named Evans Roberts and Carroll with a revolver. Roberts was shot dead, and it was believed that Carroll was mortally wounded. Smith had hitherto bore an excellent character in the regiment, and is supposed to be now insane.

OPIUM SMUGGLING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is true, and many of our Government officials know perfectly well that it is too true, that large quantities of opium are conveyed clandestinely through our territories and sold annually in native States. Regulation XXI. of 1827 provides that one-third of the proceeds of confiscated seizures that may be sold by public auction shall be given to informers. Notwithstanding this liberal inducement professional smugglers contrive to elude the *vigilance* (?) of the police. It occurs to me, Sir, that some of our influential native merchants have it in their power to devise a plan that would effectually put a stop to this objectionable practice, and that it is very desirable that His Excellency the Governor should give this important subject the attention it deserves. To be plain, Government might, with advantage to its empty coffers, notify its intention of conferring an hereditary inam of either ten or fifteen thousand rupees per annum on any commercial man who would come forward and demonstrate in a satisfactory way how the annual loss of some twelve lakhs* of rupees that is sustained by the State might be prevented. An arrangement of this sort would, I am pretty sure, go a great way towards removing a long-standing evil that is a reproach to British administration.

I enclose my card.—Yours, &c.,

AN INGENIOUS MERCHANT.

Ahmedabad, 17th June.

* The loss exceeds the amount.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE INDIAN FINANCE COMMITTEE.

DISTURBANCES AT BRUSSELS.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

LONDON, 17TH JUNE.

Mr. Harrison, Secretary to the Controller General of Bengal, has been examined before the Indian Finance Committee regarding the Mint, Pilotage Loads (? boards) and Public Works. He detailed the losses incurred by the Canning Railway, and the dealings with the Port Fund.

Colonel Chesney has been examined regarding the receipts from Public Works. He said that the Ganges Canal was destined to become a very profitable source of revenue.

OBITUARY.

Colonel Watson Miles is dead.

LONDON, 17TH JUNE, MORNING.

The Washington Agricultural Department announces that the ground cultivated with cotton this year has diminished by 1 1/3 million of acres. It is supposed that the crop will amount to 3½ million bales.

LONDON, 18TH JUNE.

There were illuminations at Brussels yesterday on the occasion of the anniversary of the Pope. Troops were kept in readiness, owing to an anti-Papal manifestation. The crowd, nevertheless, broke the windows that were illuminated. Several arrests have been made.

The Committee of the Hungarian Delegation have passed a vote of confidence in the peaceful policy of Count von Beust, who stated that the representatives of the Courts of South Germany at Rome would be maintained with the consent of Prussia and Italy.

The review that was to take place at Paris, has been postponed in consequence of bad weather.

Count Waldersee has been appointed German Chargé d'Affaires at Versailles.

The Porte have refused to accept M. Fricoupi as Greek Minister at Constantinople, in consequence of his having been Minister for Foreign Affairs during the Cretan insurrection. The Greek Government immediately recalled M. Rangabe, their present Minister with Turkey.

THE BOMBAY MAILS.

ADEN, 18TH JUNE.

The s. s. Surat, with the outward Indian mails, left here for Bombay at 4-15 A. M. to-day.

LONDON, 17TH JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was active and prices were advancing. Large business for arrival was done.

Fair Dhollera 6¾d.

Exchange on India 1s. 10⅛d.

Oriental Bank shares £42.

Chartered " " £14.

" Mercantile " £24-10.

Hongkong and Shanghai £36-10.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper .... 93¼.

5 per cent. " " .....100½.

5½ per cent. " " .....107¾.

REUTER'S AUSTRALIAN EXPRESS.

MELBOURNE, 20TH MAY.

THE Victorian Parliament met on April 25th, and was formally opened by the Governor on the 27th.

The Treasurer anticipates a deficiency of £300,000 at the close of the next financial year, 30th June 1872. He proposes to meet this by an alteration in the tariff (increasing the duty on breadstuffs, oil, coffee, &c.,) and imposing a tax of 6d. per pound on all rateable property. The debate on the Budget has been adjourned until Tuesday.

The population of the colony, as per census, numbers 729,868 persons.

The second section of the North-Eastern Rail way (60 miles) has been let, and operations commenced.

The Sydney tariff has passed both Houses.

The Bill for reducing the Governor's salary has been rejected by the Legislative Council.

The Defences Bill has been passed.

The New South Wales Assembly has agreed to a subsidy of £15,000 a-year towards a mail service form Sydney to Europe via Honolulu and San Francisco, calling at Fiji. The first steamer sailed from Sydney on the 4th May.

Business in some respects shews a decided improvement. There is, however, little or no speculation noticeable.

The South Australian people want the P. & O. Company to run their steamers right to Glenly, and if the other colonies are agreeable, it is more than probable that it will be done.

The Nevada, the first of Webb's new line, arrived at Auckland on the 4th instant from California.

Exchange on London remains at ¾ per cent. premium for 60 days' sight. The rate of interest and discount has not been altered.

There has been very little wool sold during the month. Quotations are about the same.

Flour and wheat are both dearer, but there is nothing doing beyond the supply of mere trade requirements.

HOW TO ECONOMIZE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If what the *Indian Daily News* of the 12th says is true, Lord Mayo will, indeed, find his reward in the retrenchments and reforms he is said to have in contemplation.

I will only touch but one of the items alluded to—that of peons and punka-wallas—two of the greatest abuses in the service. The latter—punka-wallas—should be abolished altogether, for all Civilians, from the Governor-General downwards, are sufficiently well remunerated to pay for such luxuries if they wish to have them.

Set to work, O Sir Richard, and calculate how many lacs that item will enrich your Treasury, but it quite dwarfs standing beside its monster-brother—peons.

Let a full and honest enquiry be made throughout all India, and I venture to predict, nay, to assert, that fully 25 per cent. of the peons paid for by Government will be found to be employed in some domestic capacity, but, especially, as male nurses to the children of their masters. I have, likewise, not the slightest hesitation in saying that a further reduction of all the peons employed in civil offices may be made to the extent of 15 per cent. without in the least degree impairing the efficiency of the public service.

I am not speaking at random. Let any reader of this say if it is not daily within his ken—patent to his eyes at band-stands and on public roads at every station in India—that the children of officials, high and low, are carried and wheeled about by peons who draw their pay from the State.

Go and call upon a Judge's or a Collector's wife, who is blest with a few olive branches, and you are sure to find as many peons in the verandah, whiling the weary time away in the society of the charming little darlings—a pleasing occupation, doubtless, but it is questionable whether the State should be called upon to pay for such services.

I am sorry to say, Mrs. Policeman, that you sail in the same boat with the Judge's wife, and I think that your husband will, on reflection, admit that it is not quite seemly to see your dear Franky being led about by Havildar No. 67, or the baby being carried by Lance Naigue No. 141 at the band-stand; nor can the country quite spare the services of three or four men to play at marbles and hide-and-seek with the dear youngsters when at home, although they are otherwise entitled to their fair quota of protection.

Here, Sir Richard, is another channel in which you can, with honour to yourself and benefit to the State and public, exercise your talents, and, doubtless, with the best results, for a reduction of 40 per cent. of peons added on to a total abolition of punka-wallas (for offices and churches) will leave you so wealthy, that I anticipate a clean sweep of the Income Tax.

There are many other sources from which great savings may be effected, and you may hear from me again, Sir, on the subject. Economy should be the order of the day, not increased taxation; and, without going into particulars just now, I think I may ask if great reductions might not be made in all office establishments by simply using copying ink and introducing the copying press as used in all merchants' offices, instead of employing a host of copying clerks?—Yours, &c.,

Mofussil, 17th June. ATAT.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Ellora, 1,227 tons and 300 h. p., Captain G. N. Hector, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the following passengers :—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Quartermaster H Woods
Ensign F R B Liebenrood
Mr R D Anderson
Colonel Loch
Dr T Rimyer
Mr H W Abbott
Major D E LeGeyt
Captain and Mrs Liston, and four children
Mr A G Fowler
Miss Shipton
Mr W Bradbury.

FOR BREMEN.

Mr H H Sutherland
Major Haig
Lieutenant S C Turner
Major W J Morris
Colonel T G Gardiner
Mr J Nicholson
Mr G Sisley.

FOR SUEZ.—Hajee Ibrahim Jitta.

FOR ADEN.—Major and Mrs C M Grieg.

THE LAND REVENUE: IS IT A TAX OR RENT?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Without venturing to offer an opinion on the right or wrong of the question so ably discussed lately by yourself and Mr. Knight, I beg to remark that in your leading article of the 3rd instant you seem to me to make use of a fallacious argument, or, more strictly speaking, to draw a comparison which is not really a comparison. The passage I allude to is the following—"What is certain is that, while the direct taxes on land in England only amount to at the outside three millions out of seventy, they amount on land in India to twenty millions out of fifty." It is assumed here that the land-tax in India and that in England are identical in kind, ignoring the fact that what is called the land-tax here is, or includes rent, the Government in India being landlord as well as ruler. Surely, then, to make your comparison run more on all-fours, you should add to the three millions paid as tax on the land in England the many millions paid as rent on the same.

I am the more surprised that you have overlooked the difference between the two so-called land-taxes, as you have frequently dilated on the shortcomings of the Indian Government in its character of landlord, and have urged that it should perform all the duties that devolve on a landlord in countries like England where rent is determined by competition.—Yours, &c.,

ON-LOOKER.

THE ENORMITY OF THE REVENUE ASSESSMENT OF MADEH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The articles which have appeared in your paper of yesterday and this morning, on the subject of the re-assessment of the Madeh district, I have read with feelings of the greatest interest and gratitude. It is refreshing to find that, after the incessant and almost morbid hankering after higher rates on land which pervade the writings of the Editor of the *Indian Economist*, another and a more sensible writer is raising his voice against this system by which the cultivator of the soil is despoiled by the rise of a great, if not of the greater, portion of the fruits of his land, labour, and capital, whilst no compensating good whatever is bestowed on him by the State in the shape of irrigational or other improvements.

The period during which the American war brought in increased prices has been judiciously excluded from the average, and the prices during the five years from 1856-57 to 1860-61 have been taken as the basis for the calculation of rates of assessment for the thirty years to come. In the first place, it has not struck you, Mr. Editor, as strange why only *five* years' instead of *ten* years' prices should be taken into account. Why should any five years during the last thirty years become a sure guide for the next thirty years to come? It would be much safer and wiser to take the average of ten years for our guide when we are going to make a fixed and unvarying provision for so long a period as thirty years of the dark and uncertain future. If I mistake not, it IS THE CUSTOM of the Revenue Survey and Assessment Department to take the average of ten years, and this has been done in other districts. I am open to correction on this point, as I am writing without the book; but, if it be so, then how can we excuse the departure from that custom in the present instance? I am persuaded that the rates in the present instance would have been much lower than they are, if the average of the ten years previous to 1860-61 had been taken in the calculation instead of only five. It seems as if there must have been some design in omitting to take the rates for the ten years. It is very important that the matter should be cleared up.

But to pass on to another point. How unlucky for the hapless ryots of the newly-assessed district that those engaged in the calculation of the average should, whilst endeavouring to avoid one pitfall, have fallen into another! They skipped over the five years affected by the American war, and accepted the five years next preceding to 1860-61. They overlooked the fact that *these five years* were even to be more eschewed than those affected by the American war. It was during this period that the country was racked and convulsed by an unprecedented excitement occasioned by the internecine war, mutiny, revolt, or insurrection, or whatever you will call it, of 1857 and 1858. From one end to another, the whole country lost its equilibrium during this cursed period of unheard-of horrors. In those parts which were the scene of riot and revolt, it would be true to say that famine stalked high and rampant; but everywhere else dearness and high prices were the rule. The horrible sufferings of the poorer classes in consequence of the dearness of provisions commenced during this period, and, although the sufferings which afflicted the poor were relieved somewhat by the restoration of quiet and peace and by the influx of w

ment sank beneath the surges and at other rocks towering above them. However boisterously the ocean may foam, and however furiously the waves may rage, they could neither move, nor sink, nor shatter the rock. Such was the state of the Holy Catholic Church. They might suppose the whole world to be an ocean agitated with infidelity, impiety, heresies, and errors, which marshalled themselves to swallow the barque of Peter that tossed about on its agitated surface. There they saw them, the Church on one side, and her numerous enemies on the other, engaged in a death-like struggle. The encounter, instead of shattering the barque, dealt to the obstacles a death-blow, and the enemies of the Church, who seemed at one moment gigantic monsters, lay at her feet impotent and exhausted. There was not a single instance in which the Church had ceded the palm of victory to her enemy. How, then, were such wonders accomplished? Because the Pope was a great and supernatural man. They had seen Napoleon, Alexander the Great and many others whom we read of in history, but none of them could be compared to a single Pope, for the Pope was not only a great man, but a supernatural man. He did not occupy a place in this world as other men did; he stood on a higher level, so much so, that his height or his elevation actually entered within the region of heaven. They might say that this looked poetical. But no, he would prove it by facts. He had just enumerated a few of the thousand enemies who assailed the Church, few of the thousand enemies who stood those who appeared and foremost among them stood those who appeared under philosophical garb, concealed the truth under false and specious principles, and perverted the ignorant by their seductive writing. Many men of high literary merits had likewise attacked the Church by erroneous doctrines which they had put forth with consummate ingenuity. But the Popes putting their finger on the wrong principle had detected the whole fraud, and they had been condemned. Was it then by the natural powers of intelligence alone that the Popes had been able to denounce the innumerable false systems that sprung up everywhere on the earth? No. It was impossible for a Pope as man to cope with all the multiferous enemies of the Church. It was because he towered high above humanity and received his inspiration from a divine source that he was enabled to sweep away the ingenious texture of error and falsehood. The Popes had always been persecuted and calumniated. The press had left no opportunity to misrepresent them. It was the right of the Popes to be persecuted and calumniated. But now he was made a prisoner, the force which fulminated its fury against every act of the Pope, purposely misrepresenting it at first, had not a word of consolation to offer to the victim of persecution and against the infamous invasion by which the divine and civil rights had been trampled under foot. There was not a single Government in the whole world that could interfere on behalf of the Supreme Pontiff. France, Austria, Prussia, England, Spain, Portugal, and Italy had all shut their ears. Only the cries of the Italy had all shut their ears. Only the cries of the Catholic children were heard demanding the restoration of Papal rights so audaciously usurped. Among all the Governments the Republic of Equador, a little country in America, was the only one that had given its sympathies to his suffering, and had sent official intimation that its resources would be placed at the Pope's disposal. It was also the right of the Catholics to be abused and calumniated. Look at their daily papers—the *Times of India* and the *Bombay Gazette*. The case of Sister Barbara was duly published in their columns as a great scandal against Catholics, but official enquiry had since been instituted, and after a rigorous and searching investigation the nuns had been declared quite innocent. Why had this refutation not been inserted? No, they would not retract the false statement. The right of retraction belonged to the Catholics, as well as the right of being persecuted and calumniated. It was their lot to share sufferings with their Holy Father. Let them pray and remain faithful to the central head. Their attachment to the Pope was the guarantee of their unity. If a German Bishop were to think nothing of the Pope, if a French Bishop were insensible to what concerned the Holy Father, their religion would soon be scattered into pieces. A Protestant Bishop holding up an opinion in matter of faith had no adherents in other bishops, because they had a opinion of their own. If there were no Pope as centre of Catholic faith by whom every Catholic should be guided, the Church would have fallen into numberless sects and in time dwindled into nothing. He had had the good fortune to see personally the Holy Father, and he was enchanted to behold an angelic innocence on his countenance, his majestic gait, and the very kind and gentle manner with which he received him. His Holiness gave him his portrait, on which he wrote—"I bless the Catholic people of Bombay, and desire their adherence, faith, and charity to the Holy See." He would preserve this memento as the richest treasure he possessed. Let them be faithful and persevering in their fidelity. He for his part loved the Holy Father more in adversity than in his better days. The trials and sufferings summon out the hidden qualities which Pius IX. had displayed, and at which the world was very justly surprised. They saw him now in confinement, surrounded by enemies, and yet he was calm and peaceful, bearing the trials with a courage and fortitude almost supernatural. The final triumph belongs to the Church. It would be as foolish on their part to suppose that the enemy would prevail as it would be foolish to believe that the Bombay harbour could swallow the Elephanta island.

His Lordship resumed his seat amidst loud applause, and the meeting then separated.

TWO BENGALEE BABOOS CHARGED WITH ROBBERY AND ASSAULT.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Shanchunderdas, a Bengalee jeweller, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and laid an information against Nonub Chander Mookerjee, Beharilall Ghosh, two Bengalee Baboos, and a Parsee named Rustomjee, charging them with robbery and assault.

Shanchunderdas said—I am a native of Calcutta, and now reside in Bombay at Anunt Roochee's oart. I deal in jewellery, and I know two Bengalees, respectively named Nonub Chander Mookerjee and Beharilall Ghosh, who are in the habit of visiting me at my house once or twice every week. About fifteen days ago, they called at my house at about 12 o'clock at night, and as they were drunk and not in a fit state to be seen, I directed my servant to ask them to go out of my house. Thereupon they began to abuse me and my servant, and said that they would see how I remained alive and carried on my trade in Bombay. They then went away. About a week ago, a Parsee came to my house and said he wanted to purchase some jewellery for his wife, and desired me to go to his house with some jewellery for the purpose of showing the same to her. I asked him what his name was, and he said his name was Rustomjee. The thumb of his left hand was swollen. I had never seen him before, and as I was then engaged I asked him to call again a day or two afterwards; and on the third day, that is on Friday last, he came to me about 7 o'clock in the evening and asked me to accompany him to his house with some jewellery. A short time afterwards my servant Shamlall came there, and I ordered him to take with him some jewellery in a box and go with me and the said Parsee to his house, which he then said was situated at the Pork market in the Sonapore Street. The said Shamlall then took with him in a box some ornaments, of the value of about Rs. 487. I and Shamlall then went with the said Parsee into the said street, and when we entered a narrow cross street five or six Parsees came running in company with the said Nobun Chander Mookerjee and Beharilall Ghosh from the opposite direction, and assaulted me and the said Shamlall. I was thrown down upon the ground, and the said Shamlall was lifted up by the said Parsees and taken into another lane, and they snatched away from under his left arm his sash in which the said jewellery box was wrapped up. I and the said Shamlall thereupon cried out, "Beaten, beaten"—whereupon the said Parsees and Nobun Chander and Beharilall ran away with the said box and sash. Being a stranger to Bombay I did not inform any person of this occurrence until yesterday, when I gave information of it to my only friend Jewraz Madhowjee, salesman in the firm of Messrs. Fulcher and Co. I therefore charge the said Nobun Chunder Mookerjee and Beharilall Ghosh and the said Rustomjee Parsee with robbery and assault, and pray that warrants may be issued for their apprehension and for seizure of the said valuables in the house of Nobun Chunder Mookerjee, and that they may be dealt with according to law.

The magistrate granted warrants as prayed for.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53m. 49s. N., long. 4h. 51m. 20s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on 17th June.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·649	in.
Temperature of the Air	84·3	,,
Wet bulb Thermometer	78·1	,,
Dew Point	75·0	,,
Relative Humidity of Air	·764	,,
Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	7·4	,,
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day	89·3	,,
Minimum do. do.	81·2	,,
Mean Direction of Wind	WSW, W.	
Movement of 24 hours	484	

	In.	Ct.
Fall of Rain during the week	0	12
Registered between 1st January and 17th June 1871	7	36
Total fall of Rain between 1st January and 18th June	7	8 8

THE RIGHTS OF AN UNPAID VENDOR AND AN EXECUTION CREDITOR.

An interesting question as to whether the rights of an unpaid vendor are superior to those of an execution creditor, was decided yesterday in a matter heard before Mr. Justice Bayley at the High Court. The question was raised in a case in which Cassum Hajee Mitha is the plaintiff, and Bukhutram Soorutram and others are the defendants, and in which Goculdas Khoosalchund was the claimant of goods sent from Bareilly to Bombay, but which were seized at the railway station by the Sheriff of Bombay at the instance of the plaintiff, an execution creditor of the defendants, to whom the goods were originally directed. The claimant, therefore, applied to the judge in chambers and obtained an order directed to the plaintiff, to show cause why the attachment of the goods, namely 112 bales or docras of cotton, should not be withdrawn, and why the costs of this application should not be paid by the plaintiff.

Mr. Anstey and Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Thacker and Chalk, appeared for the claimant; Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiff.

The course of business pursued by the parties was described in an affidavit made by Anuntram Motiram, the moonim of the claimant, which was in substance as follows. He said—My firm has had large dealings in cotton with that of the defendants, and the course pursued in such dealings was this. The defendants, by their goomasta Ramsookh, bought cotton from me at Bareilly and drew hoondies on the firm of Bukhutram Budrinath in Bombay against the cotton so purchased. The cotton was then conveyed by agents paid by my firm to the railway station at Sohagpoore, and a receipt was obtained for it in the name of the firm of Bukhutram Budrinath. That receipt was forwarded by me, or on my behalf, to the claimant's firm in Bombay together with the hoondies drawn against such cotton; and when the hoondies were accepted by the firm of Bukhutram Budrinath, the railway receipts were delivered to that firm. On the 4th April 1871, the defendants were indebted to my firm in the sum of Rs. 11,500, against which Ramsookh had drawn two hoondies for Rs. 5,000 each on the firm of Bukhutram Budrinath, which were duly accepted, and certain receipts for cotton were thereupon delivered to them. On the 5th April 1871, I sold to the said Ramsookh at Bareilly, for the defendants, 112 docras of cotton for the sum of Rs. 3,900; and Ramsookh drew in my favour a hoondie for Rs. 5,000, partly against the said purchase and partly against the existing debt upon the firm of Bukhutram Budrinath in Bombay, and delivered the hoondie to my assistant at Bareilly. The said 112 docras of cotton were never delivered to Ramsookh or to any one else on behalf of the defendants, but were conveyed from Bareilly to the railway station at Sohagpoore by agents paid by my firm. Upon the arrival of the cotton at Sohagpoore, my assistant at that place, Lalljeeram Lalance, obtained a receipt for it from the assistant station master in the name of Bukhutram Budrinath on the 5th April 1871. On the same day, I received information which led me to doubt the solvency of the defendants, and I sent a letter to Lalljeeram Lalance to consign the cotton to our own firm in Bombay. On the 9th April, I went to Sohagpoore and found that Lalljeeram had received my letter and that the assistant station master had altered the receipt as requested by Lalljeeram. The same day I left Sohagpoore and came to Bombay, bringing with me the said hoondie for Rs. 5,000 and the receipt as altered. I arrived in Bombay on the 10th April, and I then found that the defendants had stopped payment and had absconded from Bombay; that the two accepted receipts had not been paid; and that my firm in Bombay had informed the Railway Company of the claimant's right to the 112 docras of cotton, which were then in Bombay. The same day I presented the railway receipt to the G. I. P. Railway Company in Bombay and demanded delivery of the cotton, when I was informed that it had been attached in the suit that afternoon.

This statement of the claimant's case was corroborated by Lalljeeram Lalance, the assistant in the Sohagpoore firm. He said that the 112 docras of cotton were received by him at Sohagpoore, that he obtained a receipt for them from the assistant station master at that place, and that on the following day, the 6th April, he caused the name of the consignee to be altered from the defendants to the claimant in consequence of instructions he received from Anuntram. The assistant station master informed him that, as a memorandum of the consignment had been forwarded to Bombay, he would telegraph the alteration to the goods agent here, and he afterwards informed him on that day that he had done so. Neither the cotton nor the receipt for it was ever in the possession of the defendants or their servants at Sohagpoore.

Bomonjee Rustomjee, a clerk of the claimant in Bombay, also made an affidavit in support of the claimant's statements. He said the defendants stopped payment and absconded from Bombay on the 5th April last, and that on the 10th he went to the G. I. P. Railway Company's station in Bombay, and there saw Mr. Bezonjee Dadabhoy, the goods agent, to whom he applied for the 112 docras of the cotton consigned to the claimant, and informed him that they must be delivered only to the claimant. Bezonjee said he was aware of the insolvency of the defendants, and that the consignment note, transmitted to him, was in the name of Bukhutram Budrinath; but he said nothing about any attachment of the cotton, and to the best of Bomonjee's information and belief, no attachment against it had then been executed. Bomonjee told Bezonjee of the alteration in the receipt. On the 15th March last, he presented for acceptance two hoondies for Rs. 5,000 each at the defendant's place of business, and they were accepted, but still remained unpaid. A similar hoondie for Rs. 5,000 drawn by Ramsookh on the defendants in Bombay in favour of the claimant against the 112 docras of cotton, as well as a pre-existing debt, still remained unpaid in consequence of the insolvency of the defendants. There was now due to the claimant's firm from the defendants the sum of Rs. 11,500, exclusive of the claim in respect of the 112 docras of cotton.

On the other hand, it was alleged by the plaintiff, the execution creditor, that the above was a fictitious claim, set up with the assistance of the defendants or their mehtas, who were acting in collusion with the claimant. The practice of the claimant with regard to the purchase by him of any cotton on behalf of the defendants, was not that the cotton so purchased was delivered to them after their hoondies had been duly presented and paid. The practice, on the contrary, was to deliver cotton at Bareilly as soon as it was purchased by the defendants' own mehta on his giving them hoondies on the defendants' firm at Bombay. In this instance, the claimant had actually delivered the cotton to the defendants by delivering it to their agents, and by getting their names entered in the receipt and invoice. Plaintiff further alleged that the claimant and defendants were now acting in collusion, and that the receipt of which the former claimed possession had been obtained by him from the latter. On one occasion, plaintiff intended to purchase cotton at Bareilly, and he asked the claimant, through his mehta Govindjee Purshotam at Bareilly, if he would be responsible for cotton purchased of him until its arrival in Bombay. This the claimant refused to do, saying his practice was to deliver cotton at Bareilly. Two other affidavits, in support of the plaintiff's, were also submitted to the Court.

When the matter came on before the Court last month, Mr. Justice Bayley ordered that the cotton be sold by the Sheriff, and that he retain the proceeds until furt her order. The hearing of the summons was adjourned into Court, with liberty to the parties to adduce additional *viva voce* evidence.

The motion was heard in Court on Saturday last and yesterday. For the claimant it was contended that he never parted with the possession; and that if he did part with possession, he had the right of stoppage *in transitu*. The vendor held the documents of title, and he had not parted with the goods. The receipts never reached the defendant's hands. This was similar to a case of a bill of lading which never came into the hands of the purchaser. The respective counsel of the parties addressed the Court at considerable length, and a large number of cases were cited in the course of the argument.

Mr. Justice Bayley, in disposing of the motion, said the claimant was the unpaid vendor of the cotton; and the question was, whether the rights of the unpaid vendor were superior to the rights of the execution creditor. The plaintiff had obtained a decree against the defendants, who had absconded from Bombay. The facts as to the course of dealing between the claimant and the defendants must be taken to be those set out in the affidavit of the claimant's moonim. (His Lordship read extracts from the affidavit given above.) It appeared to the learned judge that the claimant, by the course of business by which receipts were not to be handed over and delivered to defendants at Bombay, reserved the right to himself, and that the property had never passed to the defendants. The claimant had never parted with the property to defendants, and the latter had never any *indicia* of title. No receipt had been given to them, and it was difficult to see how they could bring any action against the Railway Company for refusing to deliver the property to them; and his Lordship thought that the property would not pass until the receipt was delivered in Bombay on the acceptance of the hoondies. As to the stoppage *in transitu*, it was argued that the delivery to the Railway Company was a delivery to the defendants. His Lordship did not think that this argument was well-founded. (Refers to cases in Smith's Mercantile Law.) Assuming, however, that he was wrong in this point, and that the right of property was transferred, he did not think that the receipt from the Railway Company could be considered as that of the agents of the defendants, so as to deprive the claimant of his right to stop *in transitu*. In the case of Bolton vs. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company (*L. R.*, 1 C. P.) Wellis, J., in giving judgment, came to the conclusion that a railway company was not an agent for the buyer. His Lordship thought that, in this case, the defendants had no constructive possession until they accepted the hoondies. The right of property never passed to them. The claimant had made out his case, and the Court ordered the attachment to be withdrawn and the proceeds of the sale of the cotton to be paid to claimant, who must have his costs against the plaintiff. The claim was accordingly allowed with costs.

IMPORTANT DECISION IN THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.

Mr. O'Leary, first judge of the Small Causes Court, yesterday delivered the following judgment in the case of Lalla Kutchra and another against Joseph de Souza, which was heard some days ago. Mr. Leith appeared for plaintiffs; Mr. Payne and Mr. Hormusjee for defendant.

His Honor said—In this case the plaintiffs originally sued the defendant to recover the amount of Rs. 1,000, being the balance alleged to be due for money lent, as per an acknowledgment signed by defendant and dated 12th November 1868. During the course of the case a great deal of difficulty was felt by the Court, and I believe by the legal advisers of the parties, as to the precise nature of the document dated 12th November 1868. I ultimately admitted it on evidence as an agreement, on payment of the amount of stamp and penalty. Whether that ruling be absolutely correct or not, I shall not now stop to discuss; it is sufficient for my present purpose to say, that I come to the conclusion that the document in question is not in the nature of a promissory note, so as to enable the plaintiffs to found his suit upon it. That being so, and it being admitted by plaintiffs that the defendant was indebted to him in other sums for money lent, and cited the case of *Govachandra Ghose* vs. *Ramchandra Ghose*, 1 Coryton's Rep. 33, which was a case decided on reference to the High Court in Calcutta, and certainly, as far as the report goes, seems to bear out Mr. Payne's contention. The practice of this Court on this point, as far as it is known to me, has always been this. When, on the face of the summons, the plaintiffs sue for an amount within the jurisdiction of the Court, and when in the course of the case it appears that the plaintiffs allege himself to be a creditor of defendant's for a larger sum than that sued for, and under such circumstances as amount to a splitting of the cause of action, this Court has always considered that it has jurisdiction to amend the summons by allowing the plaintiffs to insert the excess and abandon it on the face of the record; and we have not felt ourselves boun l, where the circumstances of the case do not show any hardship on the defendant to put the plaintiffs invariably through the form of instituting a fresh suit. Accordingly, in the present case, reserving the point at defendant's request for the consideration of the High Court, I made the amendment and proceeded. The plaintiffs, as to the amount now sued for, allege that in the year 1868, the defendant being about to purchase an oart at Mahim, obtained from him a loan of Rs. 3,200, namely, a sum of Rs. 700 paid on November 10th, 1868, and a further sum of Rs. 2,500 two days afterwards on the occasion of the defendant passing to them the document dated 12th November 1868. The defendant denies that he ever received the sum of Rs. 2,500 as alleged, or that he ever wrote or signed the note. I regret to say it appears necessary to go into the facts of the case at considerable length. The plaintiffs are ordinary Marwarry moneylenders in Bombay. The defendant, who does not appear to have any visible means of supporting himself, is the son-in-law of a native christian, who calls herself Marian Thomas, and is the wife of one Thomas Govind, also a native christian. The latter appears to have been butler to an European gentleman for a considerable number of years, and subsequently to have been messman at the Strangers' Lines in Poona for a long time, and states that his savings amounted to no less a sum than Rs. 10,000. Although Thomas Govind, whose statements there appears to be no reason to doubt, was thus possessed of what must appear a very considerable sum for a person in his position, yet it is an undisputed fact in the case, that for about the last five years the plaintiffs have been in the almost constant habit of making pecuniary advances to Thomas Govind himself, and still larger advances to his wife and the defendant. These loans are, with the exception of the one sued on, and some of trifling amount evidenced by formal promissory notes, a vast mass of which have been put in evidence. From the whole of the evidence in this case I think there can be no doubt that the state of affairs in the defendant's family was this—first, that Thomas Govind was always most willing to advance money for the use of his son-in-law, and that he did so advance for his use sums to the amount of Rs. 1,000 at a time; second, that for some reason or another Marian Thomas and her son-in-law did not wish to put Thomas Govind's generosity to a crucial test, but, having obtained considerable sums from him, proceeded without his knowledge to raise loans from the plaintiffs, some of which I have no doubt on the evidence were secured, or attempted to be secured, by the mortgage of property which was Thomas Govind's, or at least purchased with his money; and thirdly, that the defendant, having got all the money he thought expedient from his father-in-law, and having raised all the loans he considered expedient, with the assistance of his mother-in-law and without the knowledge of his father-in-law, next proceeds behind the backs of both father and mother-in-law to raise certain sums on loan from the plaintiffs. Whether the sum of Rs. 3,200, the balance of which is now sued for, is one of the latter sums, is the real question in the case. In ordinary cases it would be important and useful to consider what a person in the position of Joseph de Souza wanted with all this money and what he really did with it. In the present case such enquiry is futile. Joseph de Souza utterly denies having ever kept any account or memorandum of any sums receivel from Thomas Govind, from the plaintiffs, or from anyone else, nor has he kept any memorandum of disbursements or payments. As to one solitary sum only does he give us the rather vague information that he lent it to a Mrs. Gues, and this sum he states he got from one of the clerks in an eminent solicitor's office in Bombay, and, he adds, he has not repaid it. I have gone thus at length into the position of the defendant, because it appears especially necessary to be considered by me when acting as a jury, and considering what weight is to be attached to a defendant's denial of liability in respect of what is really only one item in a long account, the accuracy of which is hardly disputed save as to this particular sum. As to the plaintiffs' case, it is briefly this:—Having deposed to the long series of dealings between him and the defendant and his mother-in-law and father-in-law, plaintiffs state that in May 1868, Marian Thomas borrowed from them the sum of Rs. 3,500 on mortgage and deposit of title-deeds of certain property standing in her name. That in November 1868 plaintiffs still having possession of Marian's title-deeds, Marian and defendant came to plaintiffs and asked for a loan of Rs. 3,200, stating that it was required for the purchase of an oart in Mahim. That the plaintiffs agreed to do this, Marian, as plaintiffs allege, telling them to keep the deeds already pledged as security, and further telling them that as soon as the oart at Mahim was purchased they would execute a mortgage of it to secure the Rs. 3,200. Thereupon, Rs. 700 were advanced and a promissory note for it passed by Marian and defendant. That Marian stated she was about to leave Bombay for Carwar and requested plaintiffs to advance the balance of Rs. 3,200 if required to her son-in-law, the defendant. That two days afterward defendant did come and get Rs. 2,500 and write and signed the document now sued upon. The plaintiffs give defendant credit for a payment of Rs 1,500 on foot of the loan of Rs. 3,200 and also giving credit for the joint note for Rs 700 passed by him and Marian, making Rs. 2,200, and thus the plaintiffs make out Rs. 1,000 due to them on foot of the loan of Rs. 3,200. This statement of the plaintiffs is borne out in the usual way by witnesses, who have not been shown, as appears to me, to be untrustworthy, by the production of their books, kept with great regularity, and as against the defendant himself by the production of the document marked A. Of this statement so supported the following portions are undisputed: The mortgage for Rs. 2,500 had been effected and the title-deeds were in plaintiffs' possession in November 1868. The note for Rs. 700 was passed by Marian and defendant; but they state that part of the consideration money was unpaid, and of the payment of Rs. 1,500 on account, the fact of Rs. 1,000 having been paid is admitted, but is stated to have been on account of the mortgage. Under this state of facts the burden of proof evidently lay on the defendant, who strenuously denies the loan of Rs. 2,500 on the 12th November or the signing of it. As to this document, if it is a forgery, it certainly is one of the best executed forgeries that has ever come before me. It is written throughout in a language which, I think, I would hardly be correct in describing as English, but it is in the English character, and is in style a most faithful imitation of defendant's style, as shown by several admitted documents written by him. As to the handwriting, all that can be said is, that it is only from the contents of it that the defendant can pretend even to swear that he did not write it. In fact so strong is the resemblance, that the defendant's advocate has, I must say, with great care and ingenuity, so as to avoid any possible imprudent admissions, suggested to me that, even supposing I am unable to free my mind from the erroneous conviction consequent on the mere comparison of this document with the admitted handwriting of defendant, that it was writ ten by him, still I ought not, on that ground alone, come to the conclusion that the advance of Rs. 2,500 was made by the plaintiffs. I confess I cannot see the force of this suggestion. Whatever be the legal effect of the paper A, it is undoubtedly a paper which, if written by a man in his senses, could only be written with the intention of acknowledging a loan of Rs. 3,200. Such a document may, no d ubt, be obtained by duress, by fraud, or may have been given when the writer was not in a position to know what he was doing. But none o those things being suggested, I am utterly unable to see the force of the argument which appears to me to amount to this, that though the document was signed by defendant it may have been signed by him without consideration, but under such circumstances that the defendant declines to disclose them to the Court. If it be so, I think the defendant must pay the penalty of his silence. This being plaintiffs' case, the circumstances relied on for the defendant, in order to support his case, are these: 1st—It is most unlikely that plaintiffs would have advanced such a large sum as Rs. 2,500 on an informal document like A., their practice being to take regularly stamped notes for the amount of any advances made to defendant or his mother-in law. 2nd—In June 1870 plaintiffs sent a notice through Mr. Tyebjee's office, demanding payment of the sums due to them by defendant and Marian, and in the list of demands the document A is omitted. 3rd—Defendant had Rs. 5,000 in his possession for several days prior to November 12th, 1868, and would not have required the loan on that day. 4th—Marian Thomas swears she never applied for the loan of Rs. 3,200. 1.—As to the first of these arguments it appears to me, as I stated in the course of the case, that if it be true that plaintiffs thought very hard the security of Marian Thomas's title-deeds, the objection loses much of its weight. 2.—The omission of this demand from the notice sent in June 1870 is certainly very serious. Mr. Camroodeen's clerk positively deposes to the fact of its being an accidental omission, and excuses it by the enormous mass of notes submitted to him at the same time. He positively states that A was then shown to him; and on the whole I do not think the omission of it from that notice, taken in connexion with the appearance of the document, is sufficient, in the face of the other circumstances of the case, to enable me to come to the conclusion that it is a fabrication and that it was fabricated since June 1870. 3rd—As to this I can only say that it is an undoubted fact in the case, that the defendant's inclination to borrow money from the plaintiffs or others seems wholly unabated by the fact that he had the possession or the command of large sums of money at the time. In fact he never yet wanted money in the ordinary sense, because Thomas Govind never seems to have thought of refusing him, but it is certain that he borrowed largely. 4th—Marian Thomas is too intimately connected with the defendant to enable me to say that her denial, even on oath, is sufficient to bear down the very strong evidence in favour of the plaintiffs. On the whole I feel bound to give a verdict for the plaintiffs. Verdict for plaintiffs, Rs. 1,000; costs certified, Rs. 85—subject to the opinion of the High Court.

A BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE CASE.

A breach of promise of marriage case among the Parsees, the first of its kind that is known to have occurred in Western India, was heard before the First Judge of the Small Causes Court on Friday last, in which one Hormusjee Eduljee was the plaintiff, and Ruttonjee Jewanjee the defendant. Mr. Nusserwanjee appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw for the defendant.

In this action the plaintiff sought to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 1,000, being the amount of damages alleged to have been sustained in consequence of the defendant, after having agreed in the year 1864 to marry his daughter Bachoobaee, then an infant of six years of age, to plaintiff's son, then nine years old, wrongfully and in breach of the said contract of betrothment, married his said daughter in another family to one Jamsedjee.

As specific items of damages which the plaintiff sustained, he mentioned four gold bangles weighing 12 tolas, of the value of Rs. 195; one gold neck ornament weighing 13 tolas, of the value of Rs. 208; eleven suits of wearing apparel worth Rs. 317; and Rs. 125, the cost and expenses of a feast given by him on the occasion of the ceremony of "adurnee" or betrothal.

Mr. Nusserwanjee opened the case by stating that infant marriages were prevalent among the Parsee community. In pursuance of the usages and customs prevailing among them, the plaintiff, who is a carpenter by profession, married his infant son to the defendant's daughter. That the contract of betrothment took place, was, he submitted, a fact that could not be denied by the defendant, neither would the marriage by the latter of his daughter to a third person in February last be disputed. The solemnization of a complete Parsee marriage is prescribed by the Legislature in the "Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act" of 1865. This Act says that the marriage shall be solemnized by "Ashirvad" or blessing pronounced by a Parsee priest. In the days of the old Parsee punchayet, Parsees who, after having engaged, in the preliminary contract of betrothment, their sons or daughters, swerved from such engagements were visited with heavy penalties and punishments. They were even ex-communicated from caste. Mr. Nusserwanjee proceeded to state the facts of the case. He said that for about four years, peace and harmony prevailed among the families of the plaintiff and the defendant. In pursuance of the usages and customs prevailing among this community, the future bride was bedecked in rich suits of clothes on all the great days falling in the first year after the betrothal. The plaintiff was the father of several children, and on one occasion he took his two sons with him to see the Dewalle illuminations, where, by accident, he met the defendant. The latter, on observing that his daughter was not with plaintiff, got into a fit of passion and would listen to no explanation of the apparent neglect towards the comforts of Bachoobaee. This occurrence, trifling and ludicrous as it at first sight appeared, was the precursor of subsequent discord among the families, and ended in the arbitrary dissolution by the defendant of the marriage tie. The day after the above occurrence, the female relations of the daughter-in-law went to the house of the plaintiff, threw the girl's ornaments at him, and covered him with abusive declamation. There was a sort of an angry pause for about eighteen months, when, by the intervention of friends, a reconciliation was brought about. Bachoobaee once more went to the plaintiff's house, and once more was she bedecked with ornaments. On this occasion, she lived for a whole month, at the termination of which the mother of the girl went to call her. It would be shewn in evidence, Mr. Nusserwanjee said, that this time she was sent in company of her mother, decorated in those ornaments. About a fortnight after this, that is to say, October 1868, the defendant addressed a lawyer's letter, calling upon the plaintiff to solemnize the marriage by "Ashirwad" in the course of the ensuing fortnight. To that the plaintiff verbally replied that he was not then in a position to celebrate the marriage. He pleaded poverty; and applied for a year's time. Being dissatisfied with the conduct of the plaintiff, defendant sent another lawyer's letter. A sort of gloom prevailed for some time over the two families when, in February 1870, the plaintiff wrote to the defendant saying that he was then ready, willing and able to defray the expenses of a marriage. This did not produce the desired effect, and the defendant at last carried his threat into execution by marrying his daughter into another family after the ceremony of "Ashirwad." Mr. Nusserwanjee further stated that his client, poor though he was, believed he had sustained damage to his credit, reputation and *status* in society by reason of the refusal of the defendant to give his daughter in marriage according to his promise. Mr. Nusserwanjee concluded with reading to the Court the correspondence that had passed between the parties, and expressing a hope that, should the evidence of specific items of damages sought to be recovered through the Court prove not quite strong, that even then the Court would not consider the sum claimed to be at all in excess of an award of general damages in a case of this description.

Mr. Pestonjee, on behalf of the defendant, contended that the contract of betrothal being a contract to marry third persons, whose consent could not be obtained on account of their minority, was against public policy, and that no damages ought to be allowed which arose out of such a contract.

The Judge—Have you, Mr. Nusserwanjee, any authority in support of your case?

Mr. Nusserwanjee—The closest and the most recent authority that I can lay my hand upon in support of my case is the case of Oomed Kika vs. Nageendass Narotumdas, reported in the current volume of the Bombay High Court Reports (vol. viii., part ii., page 122, Original Civil Jurisdiction.) In that case it has been held in appeal that the Court will not order the father of a Hindu girl, in a suit to which the girl is not a party, to *specifically* perform the marriage of his daughter with a person to whom the daughter has been betrothed. It will, however, award damages against the father for breach by him of the contract of betrothal.

Mr. Pestonjee—The case now cited by Mr. Nusserwanjee has no bearing on the present case. That was under the Hindu law with all its peculiar institutions. The present case will have to be dealt with as falling under the English law. Under the head of defence on the merits, he denied being in possession of the ornaments and pleaded a dissolution of the contract of betrothment by mutual consent. He also pleaded the statute of limitation at a late stage of the investigation of this case, but the Court was pleased to reject it, observing that though the contract took place more than six years ago, the breach thereof, if any, was within the statutory bar.

The plaintiff, his wife, his sister-in-law, and his father were examined by Mr. Nusserwanjee and cross-examined at considerable length by the defendant's attorney. The trial occupied the Court the whole day, which ended with the close of the plaintiff's case. The further hearing has been postponed.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—19th June, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Red Sea, 19th June, 12-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 31 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 18th June, 7-7 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 17 hours 31 minutes.

Via Russia, 18th June, 12-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 21 hours 35 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 19th June, 10-41 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 24 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 18th to 9 P.M. of the 19th June is as follows:—

To Bombay.	May.	Min.
From Kurrachee	1	54
,, Calcutta	0	38
,, Madras	0	15
,, Galle	1	5
	0	3
	0	6
	0	0
	0	23

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 18th June, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from Continent of Europe via Turkey, 18th June, 8-30 P.M.; via Russia, 18th June, 2-15 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

Statement of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 17th June, compared with the statement issued on the 10th June:—

Liabilities.	10th June.	17th June.
Proprietors Capital:—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ..... Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ..... ,, 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	4,15,000	4,15,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	162,74,832	173,33,477
Do. do. do. at Branches.	68,68,261	69,61,271
Other Deposits	161,22,039	164,12,272
Post Bills	40,529	39,224
Cash Credits, undrawn	6,32,552	9,61,986
Rs.	4,83,53,204	4,81,53,230
Assets.		
Government Securities	83,55,680	80,71,003
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	22,22,840	25,63,000
Loans, on Security of do. do.	34,18,947	44,91,127
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,739	5,331
Bills Discounted	127,09,510	119,99,696
Stamps	6,742	6,853
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 4,89,432		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 40,0.0	4,4 ,347	4,49,432
Bullion	4,95,014	4,95,177
Cash Balances with Correspondents	8,26,500	10,67,743
Cash and Currency Notes	182,47,407	187,91,468
Rs.	4,83,59,2.4	4,81,53,230

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MADRAS.

Per P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Columbian to Madras:—

From Southampton to Madras—Mr G Ballard, Miss Ballard and European female servant, Mrs Hessell's European female servant, Miss Pan, Miss Ellis, Mr L Perso, Major and Mrs Heysham, Miss Drury, two Misses Lowden, Mrs King's ayah and Mrs Arathoon.

From Melbourne to Madras—Mr Clerk and Lieut Pole.

From Southampton to Calcutta—Mr. A H East, Ensign McGregor, Capt Litchfield, Colonel Cromelin's ayah, Mr Bourne and native male servant, Mrs McNab's ayah, Mr M C McKinnor, Mrs Eliza Daly, Eliza Ann Daly, William Daly, Mrs Farquharson's ayah, Mrs Furlong's native male servant, Capt Crighton's ayah, and Mr Greenhill's native servant.

From Melbourne to Calcutta—Mrs J D Bruce and infant, Mr J S Hilby and Mr. Brown.

From Bombay to Calcutta—Mr Winton.

From Galle to Calcutta—Mr Wild and son, and Mr Spence's native servant.

INDIAN ITEMS.

The Editor Absent.—We have to apologise to some of our readers for our absence on Thursday last, in consequence of which our editorial columns were devoid of any productions from us.—*Sindian.*

The Madras Editors.—A mofussil correspondent sends the following riddle to the *Madras Times*—"Why must the Editor of the *Madras Mail* be an inveterate smoker? Because he is so *constantly puffing*."

OFFICIAL NEWS FROM AFGHANISTAN.

(communicated by the fore

THE REST-HOUSE MURDER AT BEYPORE.

A Mr. William Smith Sherry, superintendent of the coffee works of Messrs. Peirce, Leslie & Co., was arrested at Beypore on the 2nd instant on a charge of having murdered Mr. William Hodgson, Rest-house sergeant of Beypore. The case came off before the Assistant Magistrate, Mr. H. M. Winterbotham. The trial lasted three days.

Three witnesses appeared for the prosecution and none for the defence.

Deposition of first witness, Bob.—I am a Christian. I am the cook in the Chaliam Rest-house. I get my pay from Government. I knew the deceased. A month ago he came to Chaliam as Rest-house Sergeant. He was an Englishman, but I can't remember his name. I saw the prisoner before the Court yesterday for the first time. At about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, prisoner came with an overseer sahib to the Rest-house at Chaliam. By the order of master (deceased) I prepared a meal for them, which was finished in an hour or so. After dinner prisoner, overseer, and my master walked round the compound, and the overseer started for Calicut. In about half an hour prisoner and my master returned together to the Rest-house. Prisoner was then walking lame. By master's order I got water in some chatties and put into the bath room for accused to bathe in. Prisoner went in and bathed and came out again. He said almost immediately to my master—"Hodgson, you have stolen my pocket book, notes and six rupees; you had better give them back." They spoke in English, but I understood well what they said, and can repeat the gist of their words in English. My master replied—"Man, go and see in your box." Deceased went and looked in the box, saying, as he did so, "You mind yourself—kill you half an hour." Then accused looked in the box, and there were the pocket book, notes, and rupees. They were bank notes. He threw pocket book and all on the bed. My master said, "You make me out a thief. Where did you take them from?" I understood the meaning, but I can't repeat it clearly in English. Prisoner said, "I know you before—you are a robber." My master said, "Very well—you have called me a thief—get out of the house." Prisoner said, "I didn't come here by your orders. This is a Government place." Then they approached each other. Prisoner struck my master on the forehead. That was the first blow. Then I and deceased's wife went up to separate them. Deceased said—"Let me alone, I'll fight him." They approached to fight. Prisoner tripped up deceased, and they both fell together. I and deceased's wife pulled deceased away, and then he and prisoner were both bleeding at the nose. I wiped the blood from my master's nose, and prisoner gave me a cuff, and said, "Go, you blackman." I went outside and stood at the door. Deceased's wife called me again. Deceased said—"I am not strong enough to fight, but if you like it, come on." Then they stood up to fight again. Prisoner struck deceased on the left side, and he cried out and fell. He lay on the ground groaning. I and deceased's wife picked him up and laid him on the bed. The apothecary was sent for, and I went for the police. As I returned I saw prisoner with his bundle walking past the factory gate, forty yards north of the Rest-house. It was as I went and not as I returned that I saw prisoner with his bundle. He left the Rest-house before I did. I returned to the Rest-house with the head constable at 7 o'clock that evening. My master was then dead. About dawn this morning the corpse was taken into Calicut. I went with it as far as the Beypore river.

Cross examined—On my oath it was prisoner who struck the first blow. When I first entered the room, both prisoner and deceased had their shirts off. Prisoner's shirt on the table and deceased's on a chair. When deceased told prisoner to go out of the house, the pocket book and money were on the bed. This bed was in the room where accused and deceased dined and where the fight took place. The book and money were on the tent carpet which was on the bed, and not under the bed. It wasn't discovered that I had put the pocket book and money under the tent carpet. It was the only bed in the room. I did didn't know before prisoner went in to have his bath that he had any money in his possession. I didn't hear the jingling of any rupees. Prisoner had no bruises or cuts on his face when he came to the Rest-house. The bruises under prisoner's eyes were inflicted during the scuffle. I saw deceased's body. The skin was taken off the knuckle of the little finger. I think it was of his right hand. When deceased and prisoner were on the ground, deceased caught hold of the prisoner by the hair, and prisoner caught deceased by the beard. No one saw the scuffle but myself and deceased's wife.

By the Court—When prisoner struck deceased the first blow on the forehead they both had their shirts on. Then I and deceased's wife separated them, and I went out of the room for five minutes to fetch some eggs. When I returned they both had their shirts off, and it was then when I tried to separate them that deceased said, "Don't touch me—I'll fight him."

Deposition of Mary Anne Hodgson—I am the widow of the late William Hodgson. He was the Superintendent of the Rest-house at Beypore. He was pensioned out of the 102nd Regt. about six years ago. He was colour sergeant. He was a private in the 102nd Regt. About noon on Thursday last, prisoner came with a Mr. Arbuthnot, overseer in the D. P. W., to the Rest-house at Beypore. I and deceased were there. Prisoner said he was late for the train, and asked if my husband could give him a room there for the night. My husband said he could, and ordered me to get dinner for him. Prisoner, Arbuthnot, myself, and deceased had dinner. After dinner Mr. Arbuthnot went away. My husband and prisoner accompanied him to the gate. When they came back to the house prisoner said he should like to have a bath. My husband showed him the bath room. Prisoner took a pair of socks and some trousers out of his box and went into the bath room. The box was in the room where we dined. When prisoner came out of the bath room, he said, "Where is my pocket book." My husband said, "I haven't seen your pocket book; you must have mislaid it somewhere." Prisoner said, "It was in my trousers' pocket when I went into the bath room." My husband said, "Then it must be there now." Prisoner said, "No, you are a rogue. It is you that got it." He went on irritating my husband. My husband said, "I am no rogue. If you have a mind, come, have it out." They commenced fighting. After a couple of rounds my husband said, "Now, Bill, don t be a fool. Look for your pocket book. You must have put it in your box." Prisoner opened the box, and the pocket book was there and some rupees loose. The box was not locked at that time. After prisoner had examined the contents of the pocket book he sat on the bed, and said—"I know you are a rogue, and that is why I called you a rogue." This irritated my husband, and they again commenced fighting. They abused each other about. I told prisoner my husband was a sick man and not to irritate him. Prisoner said, "I know he is a sick man." At dinner time my husband told him he was sick, and prisoner said he was sorry to see him so sick. This was some time before the quarrel commenced. They still kept fighting, throwing one another down. At last my husband got a blow on his left side from prisoner. With that my husband fell on his right side. He commenced groaning, and I and my servant lifted him up to his bed. My husband never spoke after receiving the blow. Prisoner came into the room and looked at his face in the looking glass, and called to my husband to come out again and fight him. I got a servant to take away his box, and he left the house still calling names and challenging my husband to come out and fight. It was half-past five when I carried my husband to his bed. The apothecary came about half-past 6, but my husband was then dead. When the fighting was going on I and my servant (first witness) were the only persons present.

Cross examined—Prisoner and deceased were together in the detachment at Calicut in 1862. I don't know whether they were on good terms. When prisoner came to the Rest-house he greeted my husband in a friendly manner. Once or twice they called each other Bill—not often. There seemed to be good feeling between them until prisoner missed his pocket-book. I know my husband was charged with some offence like breach of trust. He was sent up from Calicut to Cannanore. I don't know by what Court the case was investigated, but I know he was honorably acquitted. I knowhe was in custody for five weeks when the regimental cash chest was robbed. He was acquitted then also. When he came first to the Rest-house, prisoner offered my husband a dram of brandy, and my husband took it in two portions. It is false that my husband lay down on the ground on his back during dinner. He has been subject to intermittent fever. Up till lately he was a strong man. I heard prisoner say before dinner that my husband was a good boxer. That was the first time I had ever heard it. My husband was a man who was disposed to keep others at a distance. I mean he wouldn't allow any one to insult him. My husband was reading the newspaper when Sherry first asked for the pocket book, and thought he was only joking. The challenge came from my husband after Sherry abused him and called him names, and not before. I can't say who gave the first blow either on the first or second occasion. The cook (first witness) was present all the time. I didn't see him go out. Prisoner didn't look in his box after he came out from the bath, till deceased had fought a round. I don't remember my husband telling prisoner to go out of the house. I told him to. The bruises on prisoner's face were caused in the fight. I think they must have been. When he looked into the glass, his face was marked and bleeding. My husband had two or three cuts on his face and swelled marks. Both of them bled from the nose. Both pulled off their shirts at the same time. When prisoner and deceased returned from the gate, prisoner was walking lame. Blows had passed between them before they took off their shirts.

By the Court—When prisoner came he appeared to me to be sober. We didn't give him anything to drink. He brought a quarter bottle of brandy with him. The bottle was emptied at dinner, and prisoner drank the best part of it. My husband drank a dram of it, it couldn't have been half a tumbler full. Mr. Arbuthnot had about the same quantity. My husband was upset by it, and lay down on the ground to sleep. After dinner Mr. Sherry was the worse for liquor. The bottle came in Sherry's box. I can't say whether it belonged to him or Mr. Arbuthnot. Yesterday morning I came into Calicut with the body of my husband, and left it at the hospital to be examined by the doctor.

Deposition of Doctor W. Howland Roberts—I am Civil Surgeon for Malabar. Yesterday morning, June 2nd, I held a post-mortem examination on the body of a European, said to have been Rest-house Sergeant at Beypore. Life had been extinct for several hours. I examined the body with a view to find any external injuries. There was a bruise on the bridge of the nose, also under the left collar bone, also a little above the right wrist. There were bruises on the joints of the fourth and fifth of the right hand. When I examined the body internally, I found the bruise under the collar bone was wholly superficial, skin deep. There was the same bruise over the third joint, and 4th and 5th on the left side. The bruise went to and the skin was off over the ribs. I opened the body and found no blood or effusion of any kind. The bruise on the wrist was fully caused from the blood flowing from the injury to the hand. The bruise on the nose might have been caused by falling on the ground. The whole of the abdominal cavity was filled with blood. The bruise on the left side was caused by a heavy blow with a club or stick. The cause of death was rupture of the spleen, which was caused by the bruise on the left side. The spleen was much larger than usual, and had suffered from the action of disease.

Cross-examined—Fever long standing and intermittent brings on enlargement of the spleen. It may be possible, but I never heard of a case of over-exertion causing rupture of the spleen. In ordinary cases a blow with the fist on the 9th, 10th, and 11th ribs would not necessarily rupture the spleen. The prisoner is more marked about the face than the deceased was. Prisoner has two black eyes, a bruise on his nose, and a light scar over his left eyebrow and right temple.

Statement of the prisoner William Smith Sherry—When I was arrested by the police I didn't know that the deceased was dead. I was arrested on the bank of the Beypore river on my way back to Calicut, for I didn't like to go to Madras with my face so cut up. I had then no idea that there was anything seriously the matter with deceased. Mr. Hodgson and I had known each other for upwards of 15 years, and were always the best of comrades. We never had an unkind word together during our service in the 1st Madras Fusiliers, now the 102nd Regiment. We were all through the mutiny together. On Thursday last I was prevented, by being a few minutes late, from going by the midday train to Madras. I went to the Rest-house at Beypore with Mr. Arbuthnot, thinking to meet an old comrade. We (I and Hodgson) shook hands together. After coming from the bath-room I missed my pocket book containing the little I then had to enable me to proceed to Madras. It contained notes and cash to the amount of Rs. 38-8. Mr. Hodgson's previous reputation naturally made me think he had an eye to my money, and after looking in my box and not finding it, I suspected there had been foul play. I asked him in a joking kind of way did he know anything about my pocket book? He got up in an excited state from where he was sitting, put himself into a boxing attitude, and challenged me to fight and struck me a blow on the left eye. He followed me up and we both fell together. He seized me by the hair and struck me repeated blows in the face. The servant (first witness) while we were struggling on the ground ran into Mr. Hodgson's bedroom, took the pocket book from under his (Hodgson's) pillow, and threw it on the canvas bottom cot near where my box was. The clasp of the book must have come open, for the rupees fell out on the cot. Mr. Hodgson on seeing this let go my hair, and said, "Now, go and look for your pocket book and money, and you will find it." I went and counted the notes and money, took off my shirt, and wiped the blood off my face with it, before putting on a clean one. He then took off his shirt, and said, "Now you, b——r, I'll make you fight again." Before I could rise he knocked me down again, and Mrs. Hodgson and servant tried to pull him off the top of me. He still continued fighting. He was a far better boxer than I was. He was noted as a pugilist while in the service. All I did was only to defend myself. My face will prove the way that I was served. After deceased was forced into the bedroom (he wasn't carried), I was only too glad to get my shirt and leave the place. I went into the bedroom and said to Mrs. Hodgson, "After all said and done, I should like to shake hands with Bill." She said, "Don't touch him." I looked at my face in the glass, and said, "This is a nice face to go to Madras with. I will back to Calicut till my face gets well." Then I left the house.

Q.—Did you know that deceased had been suffering from fever and was in a bad state of health?

A.—Deceased told me he had fever in Erode, and that was why he was shifted to Beypore. I did not know that he was in ill health then.

Q.—Were you sober?

A.—Yes, I was.

Q.—What made you come back from the gate when you parted from Arbuthnot, lame?

A.—I slipped off Mr. Arbuthnot's pony, but that didn't make me lame. I was made lame by the first witness pulling me by the leg.

The Court after summing up the evidence committed the prisoner to stand his trial before the High Court of Madras under sections 304 and 304-A of the Indian Penal Code.—*Neilgherry Excelsior.*

MR. DISRAELI'S PERSONAL VALUE IN POLITICS.

(*Pall Mall Gazette*, May 26.)

In a recent article we said that Mr. Gladstone's interestingness was by no means equal to his political importance. Just the exact contrary of this is true of Mr. Disraeli. Politically considered, he has been scarcely of any positive importance, but he has always been very interesting. He has neither originated Tory measures nor successfully obstructed Liberal ones. His passing of the Reform Bill was an indescribable something betwixt the two things. But the suffrage would have been extended a very little later without him. Taken altogether, there is hardly any need why we should connect Mr. Disraeli with the actual progress of affairs. He is superior to them. Any other events than those that have occurred would have suited his career much the same. That is, they would have been made about equally entertaining by him. It might have been necessary for him to adapt his speeches a little differently, but that would have been easy enough. Good sarcasm and true wit are not bound down to one set of events or one set of persons; they are available for ridiculing anything or anybody. Mr. Disraeli's value in our politics, then, is of quite another kind than that belonging to the movement of events. Many others can do that; it is a much commoner art than Mr. Disraeli's. Mr. Gladstone can control events, and cannot be thanked for doing it. Mr. Disraeli has done the other rather more welcome thing, of making affairs interesting without its signifying whether he controlled them or not. The latter part of his career has been a little spoiled by overaiming at effectiveness; but this was mainly the fault of his position. A man cannot play at Prime Minister and ex-Prime Minister without being decently dull at times, if only for propriety's sake.

It is very easy to hit on the chief causes of Mr. Disraeli's especial piquancy. First of all, he has had the perpetual interest of an inexhaustible situation. We in no way mention this in depreciation of him. It was a positive stroke of genius in Mr. Disraeli to be a Tory, and he is fairly entitled to the credit of it. But it has greatly helped him to be interesting. His very presence at the front of the Tory ranks and his maintaining himself there was an excitement. And being there he championed Toryism in the very newest manner, and with the most special air of Liberalism. The charm of Liberalism is its novelty, and Mr. Disraeli discovered a fresher novelty for Toryism. In a word, he made Conservatism fresher, and cleverness had been long a Whig monopoly. It might well startle the Liberals. At first they did not know where it was to stop. During several years they were not sure that Toryism, in Mr. Disraeli's hands, was not going to turn out more intellectual than Liberalism. This was the reason of the first bitter stress of feeling against Mr. Disraeli. He had himself to blame for it. He should have been a little duller. The Liberals were naturally astonished, even disgusted; for we admit it is the one inherent weakness of your true Liberal to think that there is not an idea in the world except on his own side. For a long time the great grievance Mr. Disraeli's opponents had against him was his mental ability. You could see that they thought so clever a man ought not to be a Tory. It was unfair in him. They continually betrayed an indignant sense that his smartness really belonged to their party. They were somehow, through him, being defrauded of an exclusive appropriation of all reasoning. It was one of them it seemed to be almost outrageous that he should be so witty. This feeling has always lingered somewhat; it breaks out occasionally even now. Mr. Bright, within a late period, has openly resented Mr. Disraeli's intellectual capacity. His use of the epithet "great Mystery Man," we suppose, means, what other Liberals will infinitely hint, that they do not believe Mr. Disraeli sincere. Push them hard on the point, and the only reason they can assign is, that he has ideas. This is an exceptionally interesting position for a man to occupy towards his opponents; and Mr. Disraeli has throughout been equally favoured by his relations to his own party. For years they regarded him with interest of a kind of dread. He was too wonderful for them. They were not used to ideas, and they did not know that they might not be dangerous. Mr. Disraeli came fresh to Toryism, with his wits working as briskly as in a Liberal, and he poured around the party the glory of novels as well as of parliamentary speeches. We can all remember how excited they were. His interpretations of Toryism were very amazing; the Tories could not quite accept them; but the Liberals could not be equally witty in denying them; and Mr. Disraeli was pleased to be even a Tory victory. We do not believe that anybody claims for him that it was he who inspired the Tory revival of thirty years ago. There was a religious movement at the bottom of it. However, Mr. Disraeli almost made up for his not having originated it the "Young England" furore by the skill with which he appropriated it all. A certain romanticism derived from this source has been another element of his interestingness, especially to youth. But although these might fairly be called adventitious aids in the cases of most men, it is not so in Mr. Disraeli's case. He would be dull indeed if any one suggested here any vulgar shrewdness in selection of sides. It was pure genius. Mr. Disraeli has strong dramatic instincts, and he would naturally gravitate, to the place where he would be personally most effective. It was on the Tory side a wit was just then most needed and there was nothing strange in the wit, when he came, going there. It was his natural post. But if the Tory party has helped Mr. Disraeli by giving him a surprising ground for the utterance of his witticisms, he has far more than repaid it. He has not only been interesting himself, he has made the whole Conservative party interesting. The other Tory leaders have an attractiveness beyond what naturally belongs to them, when set behind Mr. Disraeli. A Tory duke never looked so picturesque as in that astonishing perspective. It is only since the withdrawal of the late Lord Derby that the Peers have come clearly out into it; but there they now are. No other political grouping of our time has been one half so effective; there has been no other that was so confidently expected every moment to break up. But the bad prophets have been punished by the nonfulfilment of their ill-natured prophecies. It still continues, and only Mr. Charley seems now to dispute for the leadership with the right hon. gentleman. This critical relation to his own party must, however, be set down as an element of interest enjoyed by Mr. Disraeli almost alone among public men. As a rule, the connection of a man with is own side is the very dullest part of his position. In the case of Mr. Disraeli, every bit of that has been fully interesting. We have always been expecting to see his followers break away from him.

Mr. Disraeli does not wholly owe his being the most interesting man in England to his saying the smartest things said in it. For that we should have to be a nation of wits together, whereas we are far humbler people. Much more homely causes have helped him. An intellectual apparition uttering witticisms, a skilful manœuvrer keeping a critical balance on the least likely side, however they might have excited us, would not have won us all as he has done. A gentle use of laughter is grown up between Mr. Disraeli and the nation, and this must have had another origin. The explanation of his outlasting popularity we somewhat suspect to be that Mr. Disraeli is himself a great deal more polished than high-minded, firstly-mannered, witty novelists usually are, and that the English people have a weakness for gentlemen. It is a weakness perfectly disciplined at times. At the close of Mr. Disraeli's last session there have been signs of it on several of them [illegible] you see the way you will find that Mr. Disraeli regards himself as a gentleman. [illegible] which he has never since his speeches his [illegible] the audacious has never since [illegible]. It is a [illegible] from the basis. But the blue which [illegible]

THE LATE EARL OF ABERDEEN.

[illegible] months ago it was [illegible] an American newspaper, the *Boston Weekly Traveller*, that George Hamilton Gordon, third Earl of Aberdeen, had been drowned at sea while sailing as chief mate of the schooner Hera, under the assumed name of George H. Osborne. The Hera left Boston on the 21st of January, 1870, bound for Melbourne, with the late Earl on board. She has now arrived at Halifax, Nova Scotia, on her return voyage, and the newspaper referred to has obtained from those on board the following additional particulars relative to the accident:—"The Hera had a glorious run off the coast, and had reached the warm waters of the Gulf Stream when the wind died away into a light air from the northward, leaving a tremendous swell. Tremendous rollers sent the vessel almost rails under, and as the sails were being taken in the gaff flew from side to side with every roll, and the mate, becoming entangled by the downhaul (a rope rove through a block at the peak end with both parts fast to the boom), was thrown from the deck and jerked overboard. Captain Kent immediately saw him, and with his own hands threw him a rope, while the men hove planks towards him at the same time. He rose upon the crest of a huge wave, but raised no cry for help; and, as the vessel had little or no way through the water, there seemed a chance of saving him. There was just moonlight enough to make the scene visible. A boat was cleared; Captain Kent kept his eye on him and saw him still float full two minutes, but he was beyond the reach of the rope and the planks, and soon disappeared amid the waves. The sea was too rough to attempt to launch the boat, and he was left to perish. There was no help for it. This was at 4 a.m. on the 27th of January, 1870. It is supposed that he was stunned by striking something when he was jerked from the deck; otherwise, being an expert swimmer, he could easily have kept himself afloat, thrown off his heavy clothing, and reached the vessel, and been saved. Captain Kent had no idea that his mate was other than he had represented himself. He attended to his duties promptly, and was master of all he undertook. The logbook, always kept by the mate, was written up to the noon preceding his death, and was his last record. What could have induced a man of such personal ability and high social rank to sink all and play the part of a sailor is unknown. If he refused to hear from his friends, he kept them informed of his own principal movements, and it was only when they ceased to hear from him that they became anxious for his safety. The family sent his tutor, the Rev. Mr. Alexander, to this country, who traced him to the Hera, and then heard of his death. His youngest brother, John Campbell Gordon, then became his successor, and took legal measures to ascertain the truth of his death. A commission, composed of Mr. Henry Smith, of Edinburgh, Commissioner of the Court of Chancery in Scotland, and Mr. Samuel Gilfillan M'Laren, representing Messrs. Tods, Murray, and Jamieson, writers to the Signet, Edinburgh, and agents of the Aberdeen family, came to the country, and, after a careful collection of testimony, have established the fact that George H. Osborne and the Earl of Aberdeen were identical. The last link in the chain of testimony has been furnished them by Captain Kent, of the schooner Hera, who saw him perish. But among his effects there was not found a single scrap of writing to show that he was the Earl of Aberdeen. Captain Kent, however, had a small picture of him, which fully confirmed all the other testimony. It is now proved beyond a doubt that George H. Osborne and the late Earl of Aberdeen were the same person. The expense of collecting the evidence to establish this important fact will probably exceed $100,000 in gold. He was 27 years of age at the time of his death. In life he had imbibed the sailor's idea that a man does not die before his time comes—that he is just as safe on the sea as on the land."

THE AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

(FROM JEAN RENAUD & CO.'S NEW ORLEANS PRICE CURRENT OF APRIL 28.)

At the time of our last report the New York cotton market was quoted at 15¾c alike for Uplands, Mobile and Orleans, the equalization being caused by the movement to cover contracts, and Gold at 110¾, while at Liverpool cotton was quoted at the reduced rates of 7¼d. for Middling Uplands and 7⅞ to 7¾d. for Orleans with sales of 12,000 bales. The telegrams received since state that cotton closed at New York on Wednesday easier, the common quotation for Middling being 15¾c and on Thursday quiet at the same,—Gold closing on Wednesday at 110⅞, to 110⅞ and on Thursday at 111¼ to 111¾. The Cable despatches during the same period report over Liverpool market as closing on Wednesday steady at previous rates,—sales 12,000 bales; and on Thursday at 7¼d. for Middling Uplands and 7¾d. for Orleans, showing an advance of ⅛d. in the former and 1-16d. in the latter,—sales 14,000 bales. Still later accounts up to the close of business yesterday quote the New York cotton market nominal at 15¾ alike for Uplands, Mobile and Orleans, the equalization being caused by the movement to cover contracts,—Gold closing at 111¾, while at Liverpool Middling Uplands was quoted at 7¾d. and Orleans at 7¼d.,—sales 15,000 bales.

Week's receipts 99,000 bales, of which 43,000 American; sales 81,000 bales of which 15,000 for export and 8,000 to speculators; stock 951,000 of which 562,000 American; afloat 416,000, of which 267,000 American.

April settlements ruled at New York yesterday at 14¾ to 14¾.

The offerings of Sterling Exchange are been moderate, and in accordance with the course of Gold rates have shown some irregularity, giving way ¼ per cent on Wednesday, but recovering on Thursday, and closing at an improvement of ¼ per cent on Tuesday's rates. Domestic has been dull and heavy at previous quotations.

The weather has been generally clear and warm, but with a heavy rain early on Wednesday morning. Several of the crevasses previously reported have been closed, but that at Bonnet Carre has increased in width, and the efforts of the engineers have been exclusively confined to preventing its further extension. To what amount it will diminish the Sugar crop in that vicinity is uncertain, but the damage must necessarily be quite trifling compared with what would have resulted from a similar break on the right bank of the river. The water pours rapidly into the swamp, through which it flows slowly to the lake, and is backed up far enough to submerge the greater part of many plantations along the river. The heaviest loss ever suffered by a similar crevasse on the left bank was about 5,000 hhds, while in one season a break on the right bank was estimated to have cut off the crop 50,000. Cotton is evidently materially behind-hand and must be late. The reports as to the extent of planting are conflicting, but all indicate a considerably diminished acreage.

The River has fallen 16 inches since our last, and is now 2 feet 7 inches below high water mark.

The receipts proper during the past week exhibit a decrease from last week's of 4,619 bales, and from last year of 3,328, as appears from the following table:—

Two days ending Sept.		1870.	1869.
Week	2	391	379
...	9	2,101	2,381
...	16	9,610	9,610
...	23	8,416	13 054
...	30	12,146	19,385
... Oct.	7	17,344	22,989
...	14	19,499	24,201
...	21	24,678	28,714
...	28	24,672	27,672
... Nov.	4	30,925	34,435
...	11	42,052	31,711
...	18	36,072	32,382
...	25	37,084	30,423
... Dec.	2	41,896	30,791
...	9	57,114	32,116
...	16	55,233	35,383
...	23	38,735	41,399
...	30	53,862	43,406
... Jan.	6	45,847	41,459
...	13	44,304	41,304
...	20	50,360	44,878
...	27	58,019	46,396
... Feb.	3	55,731	47,868
...	10	67,666	52,469
...	17	57,790	47,429
...	24	62,780	51,870
... Mar.	3	55,549	37,035
...	10	69,736	37,090
...	17	46,400	18,606
...	24	32,222	25,202
...	31	32,235	21,202
... April	7	28,300	19,817
...	14	25,473	17,498
...	21	23,519	16,666
...	28	18,900	22,228

This shows an excess in the total over last year of 257,866 bales.

Cotton arrived since the 25th inst. of Louisiana and Mississippi 6,643 bales, Lake 3, Arkansas 1,166, Mobile 369, Florida 1,; together, 8,400 bales against for the week, 20,210 bales. Cleared since the 25th inst. for Liverpool 18,533 bales, Havre 2,509, Cork 1,288, Barcelona 1,296, Malaga 602, Vera Cruz 907, New York 770, Boston 2,253; together, 28,058 bales. Total for the week 50,269 bales. Stock in presses and on shipboard not cleared on the 28th inst., 171,019 bales.

THE PARIS CLUBS IN THE CHURCHES.

(FROM THE "DAILY NEWS" OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

A broadside of the prevalent "rouge" tint, which is just now all the rage, recently posted over Paris, made known to the citizens, that the fine old Gothic Church of St. Eustache, facing the Halles Centrales, and which had been closed for several weeks past to public worship, would be opened that evening as a political club calling itself the Club Central de France. Already excited meetings of revolutionary *citoyens* and *citoyennes* had been nightly held in the adjacent church of St. Nicolas-des-Champs, in the Rue St. Martin; at Notre-Dame-des-Champs, near the Boulevard Mont Parnasse; and at St. Pierre Montrouge, and for several days past it had been announced that St. Roch, in the Rue St. Honoré, would shortly be opened for a like purpose.

After the Commune had decreed the separation of Church and State and what it sarcastically termed the liberty of conscience, and had sequestered all the property of the religious communities, one was quite prepared for the present step, which however much it may shock one's prejudices, is, so far as St. Eustache is concerned, not so very violent a transformation after all, for the old Church of Jean de la Barre had already served for a Temple of Reason in 1794, and for a Temple of Agriculture, owing, perhaps, to its proximity to the Halles, in the year following. The attendance on this occasion was very numerous, and, as may be guessed, the audience was by no means select; still, among the multitude of képis and blouses there was a considerable sprinkling of the *petit bourgeois* class, and even a few whom the Reds would style "Aristos," attracted of course by a sentiment of curiosity. The *citoyens* are not anything, in a small majority, and were of almost all types. Respectably dressed women with their grown-up daughters, little shopkeeper's wives with their young families, jolly looking *dames de la halle, cocottes, ouvrières femmes du peuple*, and a certain number of those repulsive-looking females of almost all degrees of age who form the typical furies of excited Paris mobs. What struck one as curious was that although the majority of women, on entering the church, dipped their fingers in the now empty basin for holy water, and devoutly crossed themselves, from mere force of habit I suppose, none of them appeared in the least degree shocked or even surprised at the desecration that the temple, to which many of them must have been in the daily habit of repairing for years, was being subjected to. In lieu of the customary incense, there was a powerful odour of garlic and tobacco smoke; the seats of the choir were occupied by a Communist president, committee, and secretaries, over whose heads waved what they call the invariable banner, the hideous red flag; while in the lofty carved oak pulpit, in place of some smooth-shaven *abbé*, discoursing on the old threadbare topic, "the unbridled luxury of women," a black-bearded orator is thundering out energetic denunciations of the "Rurals" of Versailles. So much are ecclesiastical associations effaced from Paris's mind, that short pipes were in the ascendant, and that *citoyens* and *citoyennes* alike had a preference for standing on their chairs, quite without regard to those behind them, the assembly was as well conducted as one might expect any miscellaneous gathering of several thousand persons to be.

The orator who, when we enter, has possession of the pulpit—which, by the way, is now termed the tribune, is a citizen rather past the middle age. He is developing in well chosen and energetic language, a proposition received rather favourably by the audience, to the effect that the meeting shall declare the Assembly of Versailles responsible for the deaths of the victims of the present conflict, and that it shall petition the Commune to seize all the property belonging to members of the Assembly which it can lay hands upon, for the purpose of selling it, and devoting the proceeds, to the payment of the pensions due to the widows and orphans of those who have sacrificed their lives for Paris and the Commune. The orator was progressing smoothly enough until the president required him to formulate his proposition in writing and sign it, before he submitted it to the vote, an act, the responsibility of which the speaker evidently did not care to accept, and maintained to be unnecessary; but the audience being of course opposed to anything like shirking, the speaker is ignominiously forced to quit the tribune without his sweeping proposition being submitted to the vote. He is succeeded by a young man with a stentorian voice, a short, sharp, incisive speaker, who judiciously commenced by flattering alike the president and the audience, whom he maintained to be in the right in the course they had just pursued, and then expressed his willingness, as the proposition just made was an excellent one, to sign it himself, for it was patent, he said, that the Versailles Assembly was alone responsible for the present civil war. "This pusillanimous Government, which deserted its post at the moment of danger, this Assembly of *misérables*, which after having insulted Garibaldi and Victor Hugo, did not dare to come and sit in Paris, must be dissolved. Elected simply to decide the question of peace or war, it voted the preliminaries of peace, and accomplished its mission; let it, therefore, be dissolved. But, citizens, some say that the Commune must resign also (jeers), but unlike that of the Assembly, the mission of the Commune is not yet terminated. It was elected to carry out the great work of freedom and revolution, to make urgently-required social reforms, which so long as the cowardly Versailles Assembly stands in the way cannot be accomplished. The Commune cannot, and we, the people of Paris, say it shall not resign." Frantic bursts of applause, in the midst of which the orator left the tribune.

The next speaker did not commence his discourse happily. Addressing the audience simply as *citoyens*, and ignoring the more than thousand *citoyennes* present, he was received with marked disapprobation by the sex, who at these meetings dispense their praise and blame with unsparing tongues, according as the sentiments of the orator please or displease them. I observed that the president had secured possession of one of the little bells belonging to the church which the attending acolytes ring at certain points of the mass, and that with its feeble jingle he sought to enforce silence for the unlucky orator, who, after having repaired his mistake, demanded, like the preceding speaker, the dissolution of the Assembly, and scoffed at all ideas of conciliation, which he considered impossible when Royalists and Bonapartists united were their enemies. Following the stereotyped formula of the epoch of the first siege, he called on Paris to rise to defend itself—the salvation of humanity no less than of the nation depended on its doing so. No matter, he cried, even if these *infames* do ally themselves with the Prussians, no matter if one by one they neutralise the forts—have we not then the ramparts? And after them the barricades? And after the barricades, have we not our homes? which as good citizens we must defend to the death, street by street, house by house, step by step, inch by inch, and even then we can form a rampart out of the dead bodies of our slain comrades, from behind which we can fire on the *shires Royalistes* of Versailles. Loud applause, of which the orator takes advantage to retire.

As I turned to quit the building, another speaker mounted into the pulpit, and made a hit in the course of an oration against the clergy, by stating that very day 10,000 bottles of wine had been discovered stowed away in the church of Saint Sulpice, and taken possession of on behalf of the Commune. The women, who when they escape from the control of the priests, dearly love a bit of scandal against their spiritual pastors and masters, laughed heartily at this recital.

At Saint-Nicholas-des-Champs I found much the same kind of thing enacting as at Saint Eustache. The audience here was however hardly so well behaved. Their interruptions were louder, and more frequent, cries were more prevalent, and well-dressed people rarer. In fact, the club which is installed here enjoys the reputation of being one of the most violent in all Paris. A few days ago it unanimously voted the death of the Archbishop of Paris, and when a member of the

BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS' GOOD WORKS.

(*Daily Telegraph.*)

It will take some time before the people of England grow accustomed to the new title of that benevolent lady whom all have known so long and well as Miss Burdett-Coutts. Here is a case where the phrase of "elevation to the Peerage" must be received as in a great degree conventional; for in this instance it is out of the question to regard the patent of nobility as adding any fresh honour to the recipient. As far as the new Baroness is concerned, she rather loses than gains in point of distinction, since to mention the name of "Miss" Angela Burdett-Coutts has been at all times enough to secure respect and gratitude for its wearer; while under a novel appellation some of her innumerable poor friends may at first hardly recognise her. However, the Baroness can afford to risk a slight loss of fame without much anxiety, especially since she wisely retains the family cognomen associated with those good deeds which have won the admiring esteem of all. Those who pressed the offer of a Peerage upon this lady showed themselves properly mindful of the general feeling when they proposed to write down "Burdett-Coutts" as an entry in the *Libro d'Oro* of the realm, for the sake of the British order of nobility itself, rather than of one who had little to acquire in the love and respect of the nation. None the less do we hail the announcement of this new creation, since it is by such means that homage is paid to virtue by Sovereigns; while it is of clear advantage to a country to see pure philanthropy acknowledged as the reason for the highest rewards. Everybody is satisfied with the present patent of rank, since Miss Burdett-Coutts deems it worthy of acceptance, and because it has obviously been given in recognition of the quality of benevolence by which a kind-hearted woman has been so especially distinguished. Her wealth, no doubt, is still immense, but "that's not it," since it was, we imagine, greater when she inherited the vast opulence of her grandfather, Mr. Thomas Coutts, and had not entered upon her career of splendid charities. What is honoured in the official act is, beyond all doubt, the admirable and Christian use which she has made of her revenues. Stewardess of a great trust in the possession of so much power and means, she has discharged that trust in a manner which makes her name "blessed among women," and tens of thousands of her fellow-creatures who owe her gratitude for her charity will very likely go on calling her "Miss" Coutts out of obstinate inability to believe that any name could be better than that which she has made illustrious by her beneficence.

Unquestionably it would puzzle the research of the Herald's College and the pursuivants to recapitulate the "styles and titles" of this newly-created Baroness if they tried to quarter all her "achievements." Hamlet says that to remembered one must "build churches;" Miss Burdett-Coutts has not only done that, but she has actually founded bishoprics. Adelaide, Cape Town, and British Columbia are dioceses created out of her private purse; and the stately church of St. Stephen's, Westminster, with its schools and its parsonage, is but one of many which she has reared. In South Australia she has founded an establishment for the improvement of the aborigines; and in Palestine she supplied the funds for the topographical survey of the Holy City. But it was always towards the needy of her own land that her pity and love "went out" most liberally. Her institutions for educating the humble of her own sex in "common things," such as sewing, cooking, and household duties, have educated thousands of poor wives and mothers. She set on foot by her rural schools the system of Government inspection which is now the very foundation of our national teaching. She established at Shepherd's-bush one of the most successful of all reformatories for fallen women; and many and many a Magdalen, restored to honest ways and happily settled in the colonies, thanks Miss Burdett-Coutts for the life and peace which have been won back. The darker the place, and the deeper the degradation, the more resolute and lavish have been her efforts to regenerate. She saved Spitalfields from famine, and she turned the dingy squalor of the slums known as Nova Scotia-gardens into a bright and healthy centre of model dwellings now called Columbia-square. The people of Girvan, in Scotland, were starving: she paid to remove them by hundreds to the plentiful harvests of Australia. The destitute fishermen of Cape Clear and Shibbereen appealed to her: she lent them aid, removing some to Canada and America, and supplying the stay-at-homes with food, clothing, nets, and fishing vessels. One of her latest gifts to her poor fellow-citizens is a magnificent Columb